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wives) being assembled, it was proposed by them to was appointed to draft a Constitution. The following is the Constitution now proposed by that committee; and it has been thought desirable to have it published, that ladies approving, and favorable to the object, might be prepared to subscribe as members, or send

time while attending the meetings of the Gen-eral Association, we the subscribers agree to eral Association, we the subscribers agree to organize ourselves into a society for mutual improvement, to be designated "The New Hampshire Maternal Association," and propose to regulate ourselves by the following

each other in our toilsome pilgrimage.

3. The meetings of this Association shall be

The officers shall be a 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and

and make an annual report; the Treasurer take charge of monies raised for incidental ex-penses, and defrny them.

6. The officers shall together constitute a

committee of seven, whose duty it anding committee of seven, visualized by the collect information on subjects pro-oved to be considered by this Association, and

pare business for the annual meetings.

The meetings shall be opened and closed by prayer, attended with singing when conicut. The intervening time vay be spent prayer, reading and conversation, or it g to written or oral discussions of sul-

of every Saturday evening in meditating on the several duties belonging to the wife of a cler-syman, and in entreating God's blessing on this class of mothers in our State, and on their

atherless and orphan children of clergymen; ad will feel bound to manifest it, by seeking hier present and future good in every way hich the providence of God shall place with-

ation which may be thought will be in-

Maternal Society, will please send in their names to Mrs. Erdix Tenney, of Lyme, at or before the time of the meeting of the General Association.—Panoply.

THE PHYSICIAN AND INFIDELITY.

And here allow me to say, that your power exerting a moral influence for g cul, must necessarily be great. If, by your professional skill, your kindness of temper, and the urbanity of your manners, you secure such a standing in the affections of individuals and a standing in the affections of individuals and families, as these qualities seldom fail to secure, you will be placed most advantageously, to infuse either the rank poison of infidelity, or the fogrance of pure and holy affections and being, into the hearts and minds of your employers. The visits and the influence of the clergyman upon the sick are often dreaded. They are too ghostly, and put him in mind of his formeral to the single hearted and pure affections. all the good in his power, it is by no means nec-

termination. It came to be believed on both sides, that scientific research, and religious belief, were incompatible.

But a careful review of this controversy, from the remote and comparatively impartial position we now occupy, convinces us of two most important facts. First, that the infidely impartial position we now occupy and the most important facts. First, that the infidely important facts are the most important facts of the most important facts. from the remote and comparatively impartial position we now occupy, convinces us of two most important facts. First, that the infidel philosophers were not the men distinguished, philosophers were not the men distinguished, even in their own times, for the profoundness of their researches. D'Alembert, and Bailly, and Rousseau, and Voltaire, and Bolingbroke, and David Hume, were distinguished mengenerally distinguished by their powers of imagination; by their eloquence, and somewhat by their attainments, in classical learning, but not one of them, a philosopher in the sense now attached to that term. Not one of them was a careful analytical observer of nature And it is not the talent to construct the pert syl logism, or the pointed epigram, that generally leads the possessor to the acquisition of impor-tant truth. The other fact is, that while the sciences in their infancy, were frequently at Hampsine Landshift of the Redeemer's kingdom in our State, and his grace to enable us to be faithful in all the relations which we sustain. Second-ty. The we may be children and the rising generator our own children and the rising generator along the subjects our own children and the rising generator our own children and the rising generator our own children and the rising generator our own children and the rising generation turns a constantly to harmonize with it. And if, unfortunately you do not believe in the truth of Divine respects by thus associating, are—First. That we may consult together on subjects of the deceasion, and on the increase of the occasion, and on the increase of the occasion, and on the increase of the occasion, and on the increase of the constantly on the truth of Divine respection, you will get no credit for depth of thinking, at the present day, by attempting to disparage it. But on the other hand, a careful study of your own science, a faithful observation of its parts and its functions in health and disease; the adaptation of its parts and its functions to each other and to external nature; and above all, the adaptation of the bodily organs, as invariance in their apparent results, from the mate acquaintance with the

hristian system. [Dr. Pulmer's Address.

ORIGIN AND HAPPY RESULTS OF A SAB-

The church and society of Storrsville includes a part of Petersham, Barre, Hardwick, and Dana. The meetinghouse, which was dedi-cated the first of March last, is in the south part of Petersham, near the line of the other towns, and only one mile from the Dana meetinghouse, where Universalism is preached a part of the

This school was organized in the summer of 1834, in a neighborhood about a mile distant from the present centre. It then numbered fourteen scholars, and was at first held in a school-house; but as this place was often wanted for other meetings, it was removed to a private house. It soon began to increase in numbers and interest, until at length it became very inconvenient both to the school and to the kind family who had opened their doors to us, and gave us the best room in their house, and furnished fuel gratis. On the first of April, 1836, the school was removed to a hall, near where the meetinghouse now stands, and a 5 o'clock meeting set up in connection with it. This measure increased the school very considerably; and the attendance upon the preaching of the gospel was such as to induce the friends of truth to try the effects of stated preaching. On the first of July of the same year, the Rev. Amasa Dewey, our present pastor, began his labors among us. The advice of the Brookfield Association was taken in this case, and for the first thirteen Sabhaths he was remunerated by the same churches. At this time ecclesiastical advice was taken, and the Secretary of the Mass, Missionary Society consulted, the result of which was, the o'clock meeting set up in connection with it

ciety consulted, the result of which was, the organization of the Evangelical Union Church organization of the Evangetical Union Control and Society of Storresille, so called out of respect for the worthy Secretary of the Society above named—the repairer of Zion's broken wall and the warm friend of all the feeble churches. These results have seemed to follow the commencement of this school, under many discouraging circumstances, though en-tirely unthought of at the time. We now think we can see the hand of our merciful Heavenly Father more distinctly in thus giving the blessing of a preached gospel, and the Sabbath school, to this moral waste. We have had no season of special revival, and yet God has not withheld his Holy Spirit. Several interesting cases of hopeful conversion have oc-cured in connection with the school, and among them the mother of the family which so generously furnished a room for the school.

Another instance is worthy of particular notice. An unmarried lady came into the school when it was first opened at the hall. After attending several Subjaths she left it, because (as we supposed) the instruction did not ac-cord with her views. She was subsequently

HOW TO BE SICK.

But do not now, by fretfulness, render the mat

had they applied remedies a day earlier, might

3. Take time to get well. The constitution

3. Take time to get wen. The constitution invaded by disease, cannot be restored to full vigor and health in a moment. The regaining of its wasted energies must cost some time. Many by disregarding this consideration, get sick again, and not a few die. There is no subject in regard to which we more appropriately apply the adage, make haste slowly than that of cetting well.

that of getting well.

4. Resolve to be more careful to keep well

formed come nearer the truth than is often, under other circumstances, the case.

6. In sickness if you have the prospect of

re-published in the country:-' A pious woman, a member in Surry Chap-

et, was married to a husband, who, though willions of China more than we can estimate, very kind to her, and, in many respects, a moral man, had no sense whatever of religion, but delighted in spending the hours in swilling No qualification seems to make a deeper impeer, which she spent in attendance on the preaching of the gospel. It so happened that the parties, through some disappointment in visited with a protracted season of sickness, during which time she experienced an entire change in her religious views and feelings, and came out a decided friend of Christ and his the parties, through some disappointment in truth. The Lord has raised her from the brink of the grave. She has returned to the Sabbath school and the sanctuary where she was, that a distraint on their furniture was put finds great delight. Two or three young men in our school have had serious thoughts of into their house, and a party was employed, as the technical phrase has it, "to take sion." After turning over every scheme in their minds which could suggest itself for exstudying for the ministry. [Nass. S. S. Society Report. tricating themselves from the difficulties in which they were involved, they were just about to resign themselves to despair, when the idea occurred to the wife, of submitting the whole circumstances of the case to Mr. Hill. She Be good natured about it. You may have been very unwise, even foolish, in getting sick. cordingly proceeded to his house, at once got cess to him, and with no small degree of 2. Be prompt in employing means of cure.

Obsta principiis, the old Latins would say:
which amounts nearly to our vulgar proverb,
A stitch in time saves nine. Many die, who terrror, made a short and simple representation

"How much would you require to save your furniture, and to get rid of the person in pos-session?" inquired Mr. Hill.

utterance to distinct expressions of gratitude for so great a mark of kindness on the part of her minister.—He was too shrewd an observer of human nature not to perceive that the bro-ken accents, and sometimes entire absence of words, which characterized her attempt to express ber gratitude, afforded a far better proof of that feeling being at once deep and sincere, than if she had been the most affluent in words, and most fluent in using them.
"Send your husband to me on your return

home," said Mr. Hill, after the other had returned thanks in the best way her feelings would allow her; "send him to me presently, and I will have two ten pound notes waiting him by the time he arrives. I wish to give the

6. In sickness if you have the prospect of being well again, consider how you may be more useful in future. Were you, when laid on your bed, a Christian? Then you have to pursue afresh with redoubled ardor, your onward course. Were you not a Christian.—Then let this be the time of giving all to Christ; consecrate to him your returning strength, and commence living anew and to the glory of his name. motes to him rather than to you."

Mrs. D —— quitted Mr. Hill's house, and hurried home with a light foot, but with a still

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1839.

"It will, sir,"

"Well then," said Mr. Hill, pointing to the table, "there are two ten pound notes for you, which you can repay me when you are able. The other hesitatingly advanced to the table,

took up the notes, and was in the act of folding them up, at the same time warmly thanking Mr. Hill for the act of friendship he had done him, and expressing a hope he would soon be able to pay the amount back again—when the reverend gentleman suddenly exclaimed, "Stop a little! Just lay down the notes again, until ask a blessing on them."

The other did as he was desired, on which the reverend gentleman, extending both his arms, addressed a short prayer to the Divine Being, to this effect: "O Lord, who art the Author of all mercy, and the Giver of every good and perfect gift, do thou be graciously pleased to bless the small sum of money to be given to him who is now before thee, that it

may conduce to his present and eternal wel-fare. For Jesus Christ's suke."
"Now sir," said Rowland Hill, as he finish-ished his brief supplication to the Throne of Grace, "Now sir, you may take the money."

The purty a second time took up the two
ten pound notes, and was in the act, as before,

ten pound notes, and was in the act, as of folding them up, when Mr. Hill interposed, of folding them up, when Mr. Hill interposed,

of toling them up, when Mr. Hill interposed, by requesting him to wait a moment, adding that he had forgotten one thing.

It may be easily supposed that hy this time the individual was a good deal confused. His confusion was increased a hundred fold when Mr. Hill remarked, "But my friend, you have not yourself asked for a blessing on the money." You had better do it now."

"Sir" followed out the ather speeds also also

"Sir," faltered out the other, scarcely able to support himself, "Sir, I cannot pray. I never prayed in all my life."
"You have the more need to begin now," Sir, I cannot pray. 1

observed the reverend gentleman, in his own cool, yet rebuking manner. "I cannot, sir; I do not know what to say."

Make the effort, however short your pray-I cannot, sir. I am unable to utter a sin-

Then you cannot have the money. I will not lend twenty pounds to a prayerless person."

The other hesitated for a moment, and then closing his eyes, and with uplifted hands, he said with great earnestness, "O Lord, what shall I say to Thee, and to Mr. Hill on this occasion?" He was about to begin another occasion?" He was about to begin another sentence when the reverend gentleman interrupted him by observing, "That will do for a beginning. It is a very excellent first prayer. It is from the heart. I have not uttered a more sincere or fervent petition to God for the last sincere or fervent petition to God for the last fifty years. Take the money, and may God's blessing be given along with it." As he spoke, Mr. Hill took up the two ten pound notes, and transferring them to the half bewildered man, cordially shook him by the hand, and wished

MISSIONARY PHYSICIAN.

DR. PARKER, the American Missionary Dr. Parker, the American Missionary at Canton, has been astonishingly successful in his surgical operations, and has thus laid the foundation for very great influence over the Chinese magistrates as well as people. On the 21 of February a woman died of dropsy at the hospital over which Dr. P. presides, and an inquest was held upon the body by the Namhoy. The case was investigated with much form and solemnity. The Chinese took great pains to grand against infection during great pains to guard against infection during the examination. The Namhoy was delighted the examination. The Namboy was delighted with the neatness and order of the hospital, but he went home without making any observation respecting the case of the woman. Dr. Par-ker's hospital has thus for the first time been brought efficially under the notice of the Chinese government, and it is a happy circumelf experienced the benefits of Dr. Parker's Indeed it seems to have been his object in this formal examination, to do away preju-

to influence the people of savage or half-civil-ized nations, possessing in so high a degree as Dr. Parker, the qualities which tend to ensure success. With a heart full of kindness, and a sincerity and mildness of manner which win the favor of all with whom he is called to hold intercourse, he possesses unusual good and acquaintance with human nature. his life be spared, he may accomplish for the ment in by the observation of a constant and unquali-

Intelligence.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

The following summary notices of the London Annirearies are extracted from the New-York Observer. Little is given except the statistics of the various meetings, the entire reports of which, in the London papers and magazines occupy an immense space. THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall, April 29th, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M. P., in the chair. The Rev. John Beecham rend an abstract of the committee's report, prereating a view of the Society's operations in every part of the globe. In Ireland there are 23 missionaries and 34 schools. In the capital of Sweden the labors of the Rev. Mr. Scott conof Sweden the labors of the Rev. Mr. Scott con-tinue to be crowned with success. The royal sanction had at length been obtained for the pro-posed chapel now in course of erection. The successful operations of the society in Ceylon and Continental India, were next adverted to; and the committee expressed their gratitude to the friends of the society, for their efforts to effeet the withdrawal of the government sanction to East Indian idelatry. A new mission, under favorable auspices, had been escaldished among the aborigines of Australia. The committee adverted, with thankfulness, to the failure of the ndverted, with thankfulness, to the failure of the attempts made in parliament to reduce New Zealand 'to the condition of a British colony, on the plans and principles of the New Zealand Association.' In the Friendly Islands there are 7,716 members in society, 7,555 children in schools, and upwards of 1,200 converted natives, teachers in schools, chiefly gratuitous. In Fejee there are already 213 converted natives, members in society, besides 84 on trial. The report them give in specialism for the results of the post in special property in specialism. there are already 213 converted natives, members in society, besides 84 on trial. The report then gave, in succession, interesting accounts of the missions in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The following is a general summary:

nunicants on the mission stations, according to he last return, is 66,808, being an increase of 801 on the number reported last year. This total does not include the number under the care of the missionaries in Ireland. The number of the scholars in the mission schools is up-wards of 50,000. Forty-three persons have

at 100,077).

The meeting was addressed by W. Evans, Esq., M. P.; Colonel Conolly, M. P.; Drs. Patton and Beman, from America; E. Lytton, Esq., M. P.; Rev. S. Shipley, Vicar of Ashton; Mr. Sergenut Jackson, M. P.; Rev. T. Jackson, President of the Conference; the Rev. Dr. Bunting; the Revs. P. Latrobe, T. Lessey, R. Newton, and J. Dixon; and by the Rev. Dr. Duff; and Messrs. Walker, Farmer, and Thorney-croft.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ist year had very far exceeded its income. In-ome, 71,306l. 19s. 8d.; expenditure 91,453l. 9s. last year Lt., exceeding the income by no less a sum than 20,146), 9. 5d. The income of the preceding year had been 82,701, 11s. 8d. The missions' exaditure exceeded its estimated amount by 9,465). 19s. A very serious amount of expendi-ture in the West Indies had been occasioned by the solicitude of the committee to render the agency of the Society as effective as possible in the great crisis of the transition from a state of slavery to a state of freedom. No fewer than forty individuals, including females, had been sent out from the Society to the West Indies

The fourteenth namual meeting was held in Finsbury chapel April 30th. C. Hindley, Esq. M. P. presided, and powerfully advocated its claims. The Rev. J. Blackburn read the reclaims. The Rev. J. Blackburn read the re-port, from which it appears that there were in London and the vicinity 17 as-ociations, 2.026 visiters. 116 preaching and prayer stations, and pied, at which more than 10,000 religious servi band, in order to preach the gospel in the open nir, in convenient places, not usually employed for public worship. But the society had not yet statedly delivered. During the last season ciations in towns and villages in different parts of the nation. The committee had joined with other bodies in a public protest against the open-

were 1,358l. 10s. 10d., leaving a balance due the treasurer of 85l. 9s 8d.

The 35 h anniversary of this institution was held May 1st, in Exeter Hall. The Rev. A. Braadram read the report. It noticed the genecal activity of Popery, the spread of infidelity, the power of superstition, and the pertinacity of the patroness; 125 new societies had been formed; making the number of affiliated institutions, 352 auxiliary societies, 327 branch societies, and 11d., being an increase of 80181.1s. The payments were 106,5091, 6s. 4d., being an increase of 15,3291. 11s. 5d. Of that sum, 15,7881. 3s. occurred under the head of legacies. At the head of the list stood the name of George Hammond, Esq., who bequeathed to the society a legacy of 10,0001. duty free; in addition to which he had also left a fourth part of the residue of his property, which would, it was believed, assented to according year considerable.

amount to something very considerable.

The meeting was addressed by the Bishops of Winchester and Vermont; by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Mountsundford, and Lord Glenel; i) the Chevalier Bunsen, late Prussian Ambassador at Rome; by the Rev. Dr. Patton, olson, of Plymouth; and Browne, one of the secretaries.

The forty-seventh anniversary meeting was held May 2d in Finsbury chapel. W. B. Gur-ney, E-q, in the cheir. The Rev. J. Dyer read hurried home with a light foot, but with a still lighter heart. Having communicated to her husband what had passed between herself and her minister, it is unnecessary to say that he lost no time in proceeding to the house of Mr. Hill. The latter received him with much kind-ness of manner.

"And so," said he, "you are so unfortunate as to have a person in possession."

"We unfortunately have, sir."

"In missions in Sommer. The following is a general summary:

The principal or central stations occupied by the society, in various parts of the world are should 215. The missionaries are 241, besides concerbists, local preachers, assistants, superintendents of schools, schoolmasters and mistresses, at the desired and in the West Indies anids all the arcallance of the missions in progress in and pround that rity so much required. The translation of the Scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the missions in progress in and pround that rity so much required. The translation of the Scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the missions in progress in and pround that rity so much required. The translation of the Scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the missions in progress in and pround that rity so much required. The translation of the Scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the society, in various parts of the world are the second of the scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the society in various parts of the world are was steadily advancing. The labors of the scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the scriptores into various languages was steadily advancing. The labors of the mission and pround that rity so much required.

in a very encounaging to the number of mem-of 2,617 had taken place in the number of mem-bers which is now 21.337. The inquirers were bers which is now 21.337. The inquirers were bers which is now 21.337. The inquirers were scarcely less aumerous, anomating to 20.919. A large increase was also reported in the number of pupils receiving instruction in the schools in comexion with the mission. The day schools contained 5.413, the evening schools 577, and 10.127 were taught on the Sabbath, making a total of 16,117, being 5,214 beyond the number last reported. The missionaries had also solemnised 1.942 marriages among the negroes during the last year. Since the last annual meeting four missionaries had embarked for the East.

Whole No. 1239.

East.

The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the mission, which formed the actual criterion of its financial progress, had been 16,-2231, 10s, 11d., being an advance of about 4,000l. on the amount reported at the last anniversary.
If to this sum were added what has been received for translations, schools, and other new minor objects, including contributions for sending new missionaries to ladia, and towards the removal of the debt, it would form an aggregate of 22,411. 4s. 6d., an amount considerably beyond the income of any previous year. At the commencement of the year the Society was burthened with a debt of nearly 4,000.; that amount was subsequently lessened by douations for that especial purpose, to 2,673.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SO-

The third anniversary meeting was held on

Tuesday, May 2d, in Exeter Hall; Right Hon, the Earl of Stanhope, President in the Chair. The noble chairman opened the meeting at considerable length; and was followed by the considerable length; and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Patton, Mr. E. C. Delevan, and the Rev. Dr. Beman, who appeared as delegates from American Temperance Societies, and addressed the meeting much at large. The following resolution was then passed:-

That this meeting, under an impressive se umerous difficulties and discouragements v merous difficulties and discouragements with which e cause of total abstinence has had to contend, desires acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude to the Author all good, the measure of success bestowed on our ex-tions, as a Society during the past year.

The following resolution was then moved and

Seconded:—

That this meeting, viewing intemperance as an evil essentially inimical to the pro-perity and welfare of man, and that its chief strength is derived through the drinking customs and usages of society, expresses its belief, that nothing less than an unflinching and uncompromising course of action will prove efficacious in exterminating the vice from our country and the world.

On this resolution an amendment was carried by a large majority, which conforms the Society's pledge to one which is called the "American Pledge," viz.:

To this amendment the Chairman was entire ly opposed; and the discussion becoming very vehement, his lordship retired from the meetvehement, his lordship retired from the meet-ing, which was continued, however, till nearly seven o'clock. The official organ of the Society thus speaks of this meeting:

Thus ended the most lengthened and tumul-Thus ended the most lengthened and tunni-tuous meeting which was ever held within the walls of Exeter Hall; the audience might, throughout the day, consist of four thousand persons; and the numbers were well kept up till the last. We have been accustomed to scenes in both houses of Parliament—to debates and differences in meetings of benevolent societies— and to angry and violent tomults in political and to angly and violent tunning in pointent meetings; but we never witnessed, among such vast numbers, such an intensity of interest as was manifested on both sides with respect to the issue of the struggle. Others may regard this as indicating a want of that union and cordul cowe are rather disposed to regard it as indica-tive, not only of the value of the principle in it-self about which this contest has been ruised, but also as indicative of the strong hold which this subject has taken on the public mind, when in so vast a concourse as the present, a contest for the mastery should have been fought, Receipts, 715t, 2s. 64. Payments, 804t. 17s. 11d.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The fortieth annual meeting of this institution was held May 34 in Exeter Hall. The Charman, Samuel Hoare, Esq., in introducing the business of the evening, stated that the society had already been the means of circulating 288, 000,000 publications. The Report referred to the operations of the institution in Japan, China, Penang, Singapore, Java, Burmah, India, Australia, Africa, America, the West Indies, and various countries in Europe. In the West Indies, as education increases among the negroes, the and attentively read : The Pilgeim's Progress is an especial favorite. The grants made during the year to missionaries of all Protest at denominations, to clergymen and others in the islands, amounted to upwards of 120,000 tracts and chil-dren's books, and several libraries. The reduc-tion of one sixth in the price of the Society's tracts has been an accepta do measure to is numerous friends, and has led to an increase in the sales during the past year of 1.333.787. Thirty-two circulating libraries, and 367.347 tracts had been granted to Ireland. Genus of racts to the extent of upwards of 1,800,000 had tracts to the extent of apwards of 1,800,000 had been made for Braish emigrants, soldiers, sailors, foreigners in England, prisons, hospitals, railwaymen. Sabbath-day circulated during the year amount to 18 042,539, being an increase on the preceding year of 2,102,972. The total benevolent income of the year was 5,4820, 6s, 20.; the solutions of the preceding the year was 5,4820, 6s, 20.; the solutions of the year was 5,4820, 6s, 20.; nevotest income of the year was 3,425, 05, 362, the grants of publications, paper, and money, amounted to 7,740!, 4s, 3d., being 2,257t, 18s, 1d, beyond such benevotent income. The sales tail been 50,4471, 1s, 4t, and the total income of the institution 62,219t, 7s, 3d., being an increase of

1641, 28s, 1d.
Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs.
Bickersteth, Latrobe, Monto, Freeman, Orr,
Brock, and Martin; by the Rev. Drs. Patton and
Stuart; by Sir C. E. Smith; and by H. Pownall,
J. M. Strachan, and T. Bignald, Esqus.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Sir Culling Eardley S nich took the chair at

Sir Culling Eardley S nith took the chair at the annual meeting of this society, on the 9th of May, in Exeter Hall.

The following is the number of missionary stations and out-stations belonging to the society in different parts of the world, missionaries laboring at the same, &c. &c.,

Stations		Assistants,		
and Ont-stations.		Misses	Natives, &c.	
outh Seas	138	30	130	
Itra Ganges	5	9	4	
ast Indies	316	63	219	
ussia	2	2	2	
lediterranean	1	1	No. of Contract of	
outh Africa, t	and			
African Islands 50		31	33	
Vest Indies	41	19	20	
	554	151	421	
The Directors	had sent	fortie, e	laring the pas	1

Religious.

N. HAMPSHIRE MATERNAL ASSOCIATION. At the last meeting of the General Association of New Hampshire, a number of ladies (clergymen's

in their names as such, should they not be able to at-

e to our own children and the rising generall doubts from y ence to our own children and the rising generation about us; and study how we may benefit them, and induce mothers to the faithful discharge of their arduous duties. And, thirdly—That we may promote personal friendly intercourse, and thus strengthen and encourage

ORIGIN AND HAPPY

held annually, at the time of the meeting of the General Association of New Hampshire, and ring the sittings of that body, as may be and convenient—public notice being previ-

5th Directress, a Secretary and Treasurer.
5. The first Directress, in the order of pre-cedency, who is present, shall preside at the meeting. The Secretary shall keep the records.

previously proposed. Every member engages to spend a part

Each member will feel an interest in the

is Association to report to the Secretary, be-re each annual meeting, the state of the Ma-rual Association with which she is connected; so, the female prayer meeting, and any other

mation which may be thought with sting and appropriate.

I twill be expected that the wife of the gyman where the General Association its, will see that a place is provided for the

ings of this Association.

he wives of clergymen connected with the eral Association, who wish to unite in this

Wives of Clergymen in Massachusetts. It is highly becoming in Mothers to act thus in their proper sphere. The example is appropriate as coming from the Ladies who have set it, and will doubtless be in-

eral; but the single hearted and pure affec-ned physician, who feels the value of the con-ations of Christianity, is indeed an acquisition the chambers of the sick. And, to accomplish tously moralizing, or preaching on every or on any occasion. The calm influence of his example, and occasionally a good word fitly spiken, may be productive of great good. Above all things you will not at this time of day, either in your more private and confiden-tial intercourse, or by your public influence, attempt to undermine and shake the stability of the Christian religion; or darken the faith, of weaken the hopes of those who regard it as their only refuge. A certain proportion of your employers, in every community, will be those who cherish the Christian's hopes; and if you have not a corresponding faith, if you regard those hopes delusive, you can frame no reasonable and or regard those topics for a tempting to dissipate 4. Resolve to be more careful to keep well in future. No man, surely, should fail to learn wisdom by the things which he suffers.
5. Make a time of sickness a time of solemn reflection on the past. Sickness occasions a break in the current of life. Inquire how that current hitherto has flowed. Inquire after neglected duties. In sickness the soul views things with a more sober eye. Estimates then formed come nearer the truth than is often. reasonable apology for attempting to dissipate them. The time has gone by, when infidelity was regarded as a proof of deep thinking;—of profound research, by any body. Time was, hen the pursuits of science were regarded as eng akin to magic. When the thunders of the church were directed against those who evoted themselves to the observation of nare; especially if their observations tended to the subversion of hoary error, of time honor-ed, but groundless hypothesis. Gallileo was imprisoned and fed on bread and water, and hade to recent and deny his discoveries, and repeat the seven penitential psalms, because, forsooth, he had by the aid of his telescope, mode it apparent, that the planetary bodies, mole it apparent, that the planetary bodies, logether with the earth, were spherical in their shape, and travelled around the sun. And the war thus originating in the jealousy of a superstitutes church, became mutually a war of ex-

nakes himself known. 8. In sickness bring yourself near to eterni-ty. You are created for eternity. God may have seen you too neglectful of the high inter-

ests of that state. Sickness may have been sent as an admonition, to awaken you to better views—to a sense of your frailty, and a new course of action. Fail not therefore, to use a time of sickness for the high purposes of promoting your immortal well-being.

[Essex N. Register. SEASONABLE DISCOURSE-THE DAY OF

Some years since, a clergyman, who held

Some years since, a clergyman, who held a respectiable rank among his brethren, became convinced that the time for the arrival of the great last day had approached; and, from a careful examination of the prophecies, was able to fix upon the very Sabbath upon which the Judge would make his appearance. So deeply impressed was he with this important truth, that it gave a new impulse to his preaching, and prompted him to the most incredible labors and exertions. He went from congregation to congregation, and announced his gation to congregation, and announced his message. He exhorted the impenitent with an eloquence which he never could command before; and his language awakened the thought-less and interested the curious. He preached several times every day; he crowded on his journeys through storms and darkness, and acted himself under the full impression of the

> truth of his delusion One evening, he rode through the rain as it fell in torrents, to meet an appointment in one of the villages of New Jersey, where a congreof the villages of New Jersey, where a congregation had gathered, with great anxiety, to hear his annunciations. He ascended the desk, and commenced his fervid exhortation. "Three days hence," said he, "and you will behold the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven. Prepare to meet him!"
>
> The Sabbath came on. The house of God not only in that village, but in the neighboring towns, was crowded; and all ears were open to hear, and all eyes awake to see.
>
> A venerable clergyman, in the village to which we refer, informed us that he entered his desk that morning astonished at the excite-

acted himself under the full impression of the

which we refer, informed us that he entered his desk that morning astonished at the excitement around him. He took his text in the Revelation—"Behold he cometh in clouds, and every eye shall see him, and they also that pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him." He dwelt on the day of informers—on its certainty, its terror. shall wail because of him." He dwen on day of judgment—on its certainty, its terror, and its glory. He admonished his flock that this was no new doctrine. Year after year he had warned them of it; and yet, they were asleep under his admonitions. Now, when a man who is evidently deranged comes, and in fixing upon a day, tells you a falsehood, and gives you no evidence, how many are alarmed

and how much anxiety is manifest! It is not necessary to add, that the prediction of the prophetic minister was not fulfilled. The Sabbath passed away with no unusual appearance, and the fears of the people sub-

1. It teaches us to be careful in studying the prophecies; not to be certain on questions of a doubtful nature; and not to be too confident of our peculiar interpretation. There is one rule about the day of judgment in which we may certainly confide: it will come as a thief in the night; no man nor angel can reveal the day or hour; the Saviour himself cannot dis-close it to his most intimate followers. It will

be in a time of which we are not aware. It will take the world by surprise.

2. It teaches ministers that if they realized the importance of eternal things as they ought, they could and would preach with greater elo-

quence and power.

3. It teaches hearers that they will yet realize the weight of these eternal truths, under whose solemn reiteration they continue to slumber.—New York Evangelist.

ANECDOTE OF REV. ROWLAND HILL. The following is extracted from the " Metropolitan Pulpit," a work recently published in London, and

of the state of matters.

ession?" inquired Mr. Hill.

"Eighteen pounds, sir, would be quite sufcient for the purpose," answered the poor coman with a palpitating heart.

"I'll let you have the loan of twenty, and

ou can repay me at your convenience."

The heart of the other was too full to give

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

"And twenty pounds will be sufficient to get vices gratuitously. The total number of com-d of him, and restore your furniture to you?" vices gratuitously. The total number of com-numicants on the mission stations, according to of 2,617 had taken place in the number of mem-

been sent out since the last anniversary, and 12 have returned. Six missionaries have died, and 11 wives. The total income of the year, including that which was casual and occasional, may be stated at 84,218., and the total expenditure at 100.0771.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting was held, April 30th, in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester occupied the chair, and the Rev. W. Jowet, the secretary, read the report. After detailing the condition of the different missions of the society, it stated that the expenditure of the last year had very for exceeded its income. In-

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

53,370 families visited; being an it ing the past year, of 10 associations, 128 visitors, 2,731 families, or 11,655 individuals. Closely connected with this system of visitation was the establishment of cottage lectures and prayer meetings in the immediate neighborhoods of the poor; 116 such stations were at present occupied, at which more than 10,000 religious servi-ces were held the past year. Besides the volun-tary services of more than 2 000 visiters, the so-ciety had 12 missionaries employed in connex-ion with associations. Inamediately after the last meeting, proceedings were adopted with a view of seading forth itinerants throughout the been able to accomplish its design. At Whitsuntide, 1739, the Rev. George Whitefield commenced preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ in the open fields. It was proposed to celebrate the centenary of that event at the Taber-nucle on Whit Tuesday next. The four tents of the society were placed during the last summer, when the weather permitted, in the White Connit and Brittania Fields, Islington; at Milhank, Westminster; at Kennington Common; at North Fields, Peckham; and at Tanner's-hill, near the line of the Croydon Railway. Beneath those lowly tabernacles, 15 weekly services were con-ducted. Fourteen stations for street preaching were also selected, at which discourses were than 400 religious services were thus conducted and it was computed that in this way about 5,000 persons every week heard the gospel proclaim-ed. Four courses of bestures had been deliv-ered by ministers in London to young persons and mechanics. The committee had assisted in the formation or progress of 15 provincial asso-

ing of her Majesty's post-office on the Lord's day, which was believed to be now abandoned. The expenditure of the society during the past year had been 1,444l. 0s. 6d. and the receipts

Among the speakers at the meeting was the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New-York. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

heathenism and false systems of religion; but notwithstanding all, there was a growing and almost universal desire among the people of all climes for the possession of the Scriptures. In reference to domestic matters it stated that a la-dies' association had been formed at Windsor, of which Her Majesty had consented to become 1.730 Bit-le associations—a total of 2.409. The issue of Bibles and Testaments was 645,068, being an increase of 63,670. The receipts of the society during the past year were 105,2251.28. 11d., being an increase of 8,0181.1s. The pay-

of New-York; and the Rev. Messis, Phillips, Vieur of Hathern; Jackson, President of the Wishoyan Conference; Martin, of Boundeaux; Ely, of Leeds; Grimshawe, of Bedford; Nich-

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Not. XXIV.

PER FOR YOUTH.

ca ...en used in Sabbah most every number some scholars, which furnishes taks. It is also proper to ceek, and circuitated among

newspaper for youth; and become acquainted. We feature of its contents a crosses over the minds of refore be a salutary and apply need a salutary and

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and Testaments published by ctery may be had, for cash, Depository of the American III. The Bible Society now sies and Testaments, some of Inshed in this country. Persons Testaments in large First and assument bound with the flood in plain binding, can have them to sold at the Bible House in Liea, Sec'y Am. Tract Soc'y. July 19. ROBBINS,
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year, to various parts of the world, missionaries with their families amounting, exclusive of their children, to 30 individuals.

children, to 30 individuals.

The number of churches was 101, communi-rants 6,287, and scholars 41,792; being an in-crease on the year 1833, of 8 churches, 940 communicants, 4 818 scholars.

In relation to the funds, the Directors had to

report, that the amount of legacies received dur-ing the year had been 6,4551., 24; the contributions for the ordinary and special objects of the society had been 59 0451.8-.5-l.; making, with the legacies, a total of 65 490', 10s. 5-l. The expenditure of the year had been 75,8551, 17s, 11d., eyond the income of year of 10,3651, 7-, 64.

Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON THE RELI-GIOUS AWAKENING IN BENGAL.

The following are extracts from the letter of the Bishop of Calcutta to the Earl of Chichester, President of the Church Missionary Society, in relation to the remarkable religious awakening among the Hindoes in the villages near Kishnaghur, of which we gave an account last week.

I have this morning promised the gentlemen Church Missionary Calcutta Committhe urgent need of additional European mis-sionaries in the station of Kishnaghur, which has been created by the extraordinary promises of success which the goodness and grace of God have been lately opening to the pious subscribers of the great Society over which God have been lately opening to the pious subscribers of the great Society over which your lordship presides, in that particular field of missionary exertion. I fulfil my promise at the instant; lest the pressure of incessant duties, which; wave after wave, roll over me, should defeat my purpose.

It was just before Christmas last, that the Rev. W. J. Deerr, hearing that I had returned from the first division of my second visitation.

m the first division of my second visitation, from the first division of my second visitors, sent down a Catechist, to entreat me to come up to Kishnaghur, and advise him how he might best proceed with the large and increas-ing numbers of candidates for baptism who had applied to him from all the villages around. ribed himself as quite overwhelmed. to him a few lines instantly, to "comwrote to him a few lines promised ert him concerning his faith;" and n to visit his station the moment I could get by from Calcutta. I begged him to answer me, in the mean time, eight or ten question also, that I might judge the better of the sed appearances which he spoke of. On the receipt of his reply, I was struck with non-ze-ment and admiration of the grace of God—I could scarcely believe the accounts, for joy. seemed to be hundreds being "horn Finding that I was pnable, however to leave home from an unexpected crowd of duties, I begged of the Archdeacon to go down rising demand for help. The Archdeacon is just returned; and the meeting of the Committee took place, as I have intimated, this morning; and Lam now redeeming the pledge which I made of communicating with your Society, through its honored President, without an instant's pause.

It appears that between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life, in a greater or less degree; they stretch to the north and northeast of Kishnaghur on the Jelingha, to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and to the southwest fifteen or twenty. The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism—in various measures, of course—are besisted himself at the reception of about 500 souls, including women and children, into the Christian church; and there seems the fairest prospect, if we can but enter at the wide and effectual door in time, that not only these 3,000 or 4,000, but the whole population of the fifty sixty villages, may receive the Christian our Christian villages in es of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in and 7th centures. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal! And after making all deductions for over statements, sanguine hopes, the existence of secular motives, and the instability of large numbers; nay, after allowing of the ten ral relief, which for the influence of the temporal relief, which was exhibited to the sufferers, Christian and heathen, by one of those inundations to which the sandy banks of the Jelingha are peculiarly liable, and which occurred during the progress of this religious awakening, and which excited a natural admiration, as it ought to do, in the neighborhood, and contributed to augment the umber of our inquirers—admitting ad as much more as the most timid can require, it still appears that a mighty work of Divine grace is begun—a work wide and permanent, as we trust—a work marking the finger of God—a work which will demand, and warrant, and repay, all our pastoral care, anxiety, and labor; a work for which our fathers ic y, and labor; a work for which our fathers in India, Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thou-a-on, and Bishops Corrie, Middleton, and He-ber, would have blessed and praised God, in the loudest strains of gratitude and joy.

were not very different, also, as I imagine We have reason, therefore, to be doubly grate ful for every recurrence of these harbingers of the day; and, at the same time to be doubly watchful, in guarding and training these ten-der plants, lest they should be nipped by \$1nipped by Satan's temptations, or pine away for want o for want of moisture. The fearful relapses of native con-verts and whole flocks, when destitute of adethe lapse of a very few years, is a sufficient adication to us of that wonderful connection in the system of means, which we all acknowledge in theory, but which is no where so with the little companies which had been prominent as in our labors in a heathen and Mahomedan land. Every thing depends, unamount, including children, to nearly 1. der God, upon incessant culture—and culture by European missionaries—at least in the ac-tual state of things around us in this heathen and prostrate country.

But this leads me to present to the Society a sketch of some of the facts which have occur-red, and which will enable them to judge for themselves of the accuracy of my own impressions. Possibly I have felt and spoken too About four years since the Rev. W. J.

About four years since the Kev. W. J. Deerr, missionary at Kishanegore or Kishnaghur ("the town of Krishna" no longer, I trust; but rather Anunda Bas, "the village of joy," according to the name of the first spot where the blessed baptisms took place,) having heard that there was a body of persons, partly of Hindoo and partly of Mussulman origin, who professed to workin the one true gin, who professed to worship the one true God, and who were exposed to persecution on cinal village that account, went to their principal village and spoke to them of the gospel, but apparent-ly with little impression: he left copies, how-ever, of the New Testament behind, as silent issionaries; and promised to see them again. In 1836 he was more cordially listened to d repeated interviews—they consented to in prayer to Jesus Christ—they begged

unite in prayer to Jesus Christ—they begged for Christian instruction. Five heads of families were baptized by Mr.

wives and children were forcibly torn from and only restored by the interference them, and only restored by the interference of the Magistrate. From this date, however, numbers began to flock around the new Chris-tians—the tidings spread—the young converts became each of them missionaries—one told his brother, another his mother and sister, like the primitive disciples, "We have found the Saviour." Thus the information reached to the extremities of the convention for the whole the extremities of the connection, for the whole

y or sect are connected by intermarriages.

1 1838, the leading men in ten villages, inleading men in ten villages, cluding with their families probably 400 or 500 souls, embraced openly the doctrine of Christ; and, after some months' further instruction, haptized; these began from that time to celebrate Christian worship among themselves, and keep holy the Lord's day. A keener curiosity was thus excited among family or tribe, and more rigid persecution followed. But the flame was so far from be ing extinguished, that it burned only the bright-er, and spread with more, rapidity; whole neighborhoods came over to the Christian fold, and prayed for instruction in the new religion. Mr. Deerr did what he could, but said little to

in the present winter, 1839, a devastating inundation plunged the whole agricultural popu-lation, in a moment, into the most profound distress. Christianity, feeble as it was, pro-duced its immediate fruit; help was afforded; duced its immediate fruit; help was afforded; Mr. Deerr stripped himself even of the little fund indispensable for his own necessities and those of his own children, to administer to the sufferers. The Christian villagers went about in boats over the delaged fields, to see how their brethren did. The neighbors said, "There, see how these Christians love one another! For us, poor fellows, no one cares. Of a truth, there is the true religion among of a truth, there is the true religion non-these people." Your Lordship will here aga

This was the occasion of Mr. Deerr sending own the Catechist to me at Christmas: the stress was so great, he was unable to relieve it; and the number of inquirers after Christianity, and of candidates for baptism, was still verwhelming and exciting.

Archdeacon Dealtry cheerfully went.

and supplied my lack of service; he took with him the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea— whom I ordained in June, 1837; and he found there the Rev. J. J. Weithrecht and the Rev. T. Sandys of Burdwan and Mirzapore, who had been attracted by the tidings, and came, without concert, to give what aid they could

The Archdeacon informed himself, before he proceeded to the villages, of the origin and history of the sect from which the chief body of inquirers and Christians sprung. It appears that they have been about sixty years settled the banks of the Jelingha. The emselves "Kurta Bhoja," Worsh the Creator. They had some connection with the sect of the Durbeshes, or Dervishes, supthe position of things, that I might submit it to the Church Missionary Corresponding Committee, and advise with them how to meet the slightly, if at all, by correctly the control of the Durbeshes, or Dervishes, supposed to abound in Persia. They had a firm notion of one Supreme Being; they rejected, with abhorrence, all idolatry; they held very rising demand for help. The Arch meet the slightly, if at all, by caste; they considered the test of proselytism, not eating, but uniting in prayer to the one true God. They thought, also, that the Deity was to appear, or had appeared, in human form. The persecution peared, in human form. The persecution which they endured seemed to argue the importance which they attached to their creed nd their sincerity in following it. Mr. Deer thinks it will be found that some early Chris-tian missionary had visited them, the tradition of whose instructions had come down to the present generation. More light will be cast on their history, doubtless, by further inquiry. To the grace of God only must we ascribe the faith which receives Christianity aright; as is evident from the hitterness of Islam Il its fine theory of the Unity of the Divin

On reaching the first field of labor, the Archdeacon, assisted by his brethren, proceeded to examine the candidates for baptism—about 160 were placed in rows—at the village of Anunda Bas. Their replies were most a feeting. They evidently showed an acquaint ance generally with the lost estate and sinful nature of man; with the incarnation and holy life of our Lord Jesus Christ; with His atonement; with the doctrines of justification an sanctification, in their substantial import; and with the necessity and duty of following His example. Jesus Christ was the beginning and end of their religion. Prayer to Him was the test of discipleship. The moment any one fell test of discipleship. The moment any one follown and called on the name of the Lord Jo sus—the Soviety will recognise again the Apos-tolic faith—he was gathered into their number. They appeared, in short, so far as could be judged, under the influence of the grace of God. They had learned the Ten Command ments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, to-gether with Dr. Watt's First Catechism. They gether with Dr. Watt's First Catechism. They knew that the Son of God appeared in human form, and died to save them; that there is salvation in Him, and in no other; that to believe in Him is the way to obtain this salvation; that nothing can be done without the Holy Spirit's influence; that there will be a resurrection of the dead, a final judgment day, suld be ascertained, that they were willing to forsake all for Christ, and endure whatever I am the more struck with this great event, cause somewhat similar ones, though on a resulter scale, have been taking place in the Archdeacon and our friends discover that they were influenced by temporal motives, exfar smaller scale, have been taking prace of the Missions of the Incorporated Society for propagating the Gospel, around Janjera and this life, inseparably brings them with it. The inundation may have given an impulse to some; Barripore. I suppose like hopeful appearance than once blessed the labors of cept so far as godliness, having the promise of poor; but much better than from Boston to Lowell. has gone; but the greater part had professed to be inquirers after Christianity, and numbers to be inquirers after Christianity, and numbers of them had been baptized in 1937 and 1938, a

year or two before the inundation occurred. The result was, that the Archdence the Rev. Missionaries, Can any forbid water, that these should not be baptized, who have received the Holy Ghost, in His sanctifying in fluences, as well as we? And, upon their unmimous opinion, holy haptism was admin-istered according to the forms of our church; first to the 160 then assembled; and then, at three other villages, after like examinations, to about \$80 or 400 more. These, together with the little companies which had been reamount, including children, to nearly 1,000. About 1,500 or 2,000 more lay so far distant, that it was impossible to visit them at that time. Messrs. Sandys, Weitbrecht, and Mohana Banerjea, however, went to several vil-lages; and found the same eagerness for instruction, but far less attainments in Christian knowledge: they were inquirers only. Those baptized were catechumens—most of them for more than a year—under the instructions of Mr. Deerr and his native catechists and as-

sistants. The rest are in earlier stages. But enough, my lord, of these details, into which many errors may have crept. You shall which many errors may nave crept. Tou share have more accurate particulars as soon as we can ascertain them. I am sure, however, that you will partake of the joy and gratitude to Almighty God, which filled every heart at the Corresponding Committee Meeting at Calcutta, as the narrative was given, partly from Mr. Deerr's letter to myself, and partly from the Deer's letter to mysell, and party notes made on the spot by the venerable Arch-deacon. Solemn acts of praise were devoutly offered up; and it was determined to strain every nerve to meet the Divine goodness, and to cultivate the opening fields of usefulness. to cultivate the opening fields of usefulness. Mr. Alexander, a catechist at Kishna, had al-

techists, and five incipient catechists, with ers would thus be, (1) one missionary, Mr. Deerr; (2) one English catechist—whom the Deerr; (2) one Engish catechist—whom the Committee solicited me to admit as a candidate for holy orders—Mr. Alexander; (3) and eleven or twelve native catechists: but what are these among so many? fifty-five or sixty villages—3,000 inquiring souls—a population all around pressing to hear the Word of God—flocks, upwords of 1,000 alexaly havitzed—distances of vards of 1,000 already baptized-distances fifty or sixty miles on the east, thirty-six on the north, and eighteen on the west of Kishnaghu Such circumstances demand to be traversed! at least three European missionary clergymen, three schoolmasters, and thirty catechists; and these are little enough for the effective work

ce writing the above, a letter is come i from Mr. Alexander, whom I mentioned as recommended to me by the committee—and most joyfully shall I act on the recommenda ion—as a candidate for deacon's orders: it is ated Ranabanda, near Kishnaghur, Feb. 28th He informs us that a great change of character s perceptible in the converts, in their desire truction, their constant the love they bear to each other. Females who a short time since would not have quitted by, and overtaken by the night. Travellers fatigued with a day's journey, will sit down and sing by an after by an, which they bays committed to memory. "It is delightful," committed to memory. "It is delightful says Mr. Alexander, "to hear the whole cor pany join in; and this in a place where igno-rance, idolatry, darkness, selfishness, and the destructive precepts of the false prophet had igned triumphant. I do trust," he continues that a glorious work of grace has been be gun; but the almost entire want of teachers nost distressing. The people have no one to nstruct them; and numbers of enemies are stalking about to and fro, accusing the Christians of having left light for darkness. The fields are white for the harvest, but laborers here are none scarcely."

In publishing these deeply affecting comm nications, the editor of the Register observed It is the earnest desire of the committee t meet the wants of the corresponding comm tee in Calcutta to the utmost of their power They are truly rejoiced to be able to sta that one missionary, the Rev. C. H. Blumbar formerly of Abyssinia, is on his way to Calcutta; and that three others, destined for the North India mission—one of them being appointed to the head seminary in Calcutta—have sailed during this month. Thus there l be, in a short time, three missions sable for the station of Kishnaghu readers will join in the prayer, that the Lord would graciously bless their labors, and enable them to collect, and to build up, a people to the glory of His great name in the midst of the heathen."—N. Y. Observer.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1839.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. THETFORD, VT., JULY 28, 1839.

MR. WILLIS. Dear Sir, -According to my promise, I proceed to give you some account of the thing I have seen and heard, in an excursion to my native hills; though, to the New England reader, there may be in them nothing new. The country through which I passed, is probably one of the poorest in New England. The route of the rail road from Boston to Lowell, I cannot, perhaps, better describe than by on board the cars, of the objects which we passed. Pitch pines, low marshes, -- black alders -- scrub oaks-a lonely rock, rearing its snaky head among other cothe bushes-patch of corn and potatoes-poor look ing cottage-oats-old knotty looking apple treesswamp-potatoes in bloom-confortable housene cow-wiry grass-hops-white cottage-shining rocks-quagnires-sandy plains-sand banks-a little village, with a spire-shocks of rye,-mullen stalk pasture, &c." This scene was occasionally variegated with standing pools of water, and pond

I saw but little of Lowell. It appears like a stiring business place -- more like Pittsburgh than any thing I have seen since I left that place. Perhaps I ay be able on my return, to stop and visit some of thing favorable, I noticed, -the abundance of steeples, rising up above the dwellings of men, to indicate the places where God is worshipped. From Lowell, we proceeded up the Merrimac, in the cars, to Nashua. The city of Lewell appears to be making great men of the past. headway in this direction. It was some distance before we passed the dwellings rising up in the midst of the bushes, and the cottages and long work-shops, indicating the thrift and industry of the place. The Merrimac is a broad, level, and beautiful stream. A short distance from Lowell, we come to the rural and deep spirit of personal picty. village of North Chelmsford, where is a good water- The Address was characterized by a lofty tone of fall, some manufactories, and a pretty house of worship. From Lowell to Nashua, the soil is rather

Nashua is a pretty manufacturing town, with a number of steeples, quite rural in its appearance. Here we took the stage, and I was unable any longer ble portion of the way, is a beautiful farming counlittle villages; but none deserving particular notice. except Manchester, which is a thriving little place. with appearances of rapid growth, similar to what I have seen in the western country. It is said to posises, at no distant day, to compete with it

ed, at a little distance, with hills, which gave variety and interest to the scenery. The state house, which park of considerable size, but in rather a negligent with an eloquent appeal to the young men before him condition, especially in respect to its walks, and the in regard to their own literary daties & responsibilities. destitution of shade trees. I counted five steeples. rising up from as many neat and tasteful houses of worship. The public house where we lodged is situated in front of the state house, with a porch and S. even with our rooms, commanding a fine view of the place. This is a first rate house, having no fault, as could perceive, except a bar, where poison is regu larly dealt out both to body and soul. The next orning, we were roused at one o'clock with the information that the stage was ready; and allowed but 15 minutes for preparation; which, with three small children, was rather a short allowance. The scenery from Concord to Hanover is fine, and in some places, grand and sublime; but for all the purposes In 1830 he was more cordially listened to—
he had repeated interviews—they consented to
unite in prayer to Jesus Christ—they begged
for Christian instruction.

Five heads of families were haptized by Mr.
Deerr, at his visit the following winter, 1837.

A fierce persecution had broken out: their

Mr. Alexander, a catechist at Kishna, had already been removed to Kishnaghur. Mr.
Sandys two others. I proffered the first fruits
of my Begum Sumroo's Fund at Bishop's College—a very plous native, Brijonauth Ghose.
There were ulready one schoolmaster, two

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its highest elevation being nearest the road, which winds around so far as to give a fair view of three sides. Like most of the mountains of this region, it is surmounted with granite rocks, almost entirely free from timber. On the top of its highest elevation. there is a level spot where the people sometime hold meetings. On one occasion, as I understood it, a fourth of July celebration, after the people had assembled, the rain commenced and continued the whole day; and some of the people in descending ost their way, and were compelled to spend the night in the mountain; some wandered 14 miles in the woods.

13 mx 42 m

After crossing the height of land, and in descend ng towards the valley of the Connecticut, the coun try appears better. We passed several pleasant vilages; but the principal object of curiosity was the Shakers' village in Lebanon. It is situated on one of the most levely lakes I have ever seen, called the "Shaker Pond." The scenery is exceedingly romantic, such as might well enchant the visionary en thusiast, and suited to the feelings of the disappo lover, or the romantic visions of the novel render Perhaps a better place for a cloister could not have been selected. The society residing here, is divided into three families, occupying three villages a little distance from each other. Every thing seems to be managed with neatness and order, indicating industry and thrift. At each of the villages, there is a large house, where I was told the whole family dwell, at least, partake of their meals. This is surrounded by a number of buildings of middle size, some of which are occupied as work shops, and some, for-1 know not what. How it is, that this singular delusion maintains its ascendency over the minds of so many people seems rather mysteroius; yet, I suppose there is no form of error which is not adapted to some of the peculiarities of human nature; and this is one that appeals with great force to the romantic and melancholy spirit, which has become dissatisfied with the world, and yet knows no higher portion. It is said that their preachers hold meetings in the vicinity, and beat up, with considerable pathos, for recruits. 1 saw some children about the premises, but did not learn how they came there. I was told that some wild and dissipated youths have been reformed by joining them; which is so far useful to society.

It so happened that we came to Hanover the day before commencement. I had designed, in case I could find accommodations, to remain, and give some ecount of the exercises. But this I found impracti cable. It was with some difficulty that I could find a place for my family to rest for a few hours, and with still more that we could get away; for, contrary to the information given by the agent at Boston, the stage did not go to Thetford till Saturday. All the carringes in the place were in requisition; every nook and corner at the hotels and private houses was occupied; the yard of the hotel was filled with solid columns of carriages; and the whole country seemed to have somited forth its inhabitants into a little quiel New England village. At first, I thought it augered well for the interest felt in education, and the literary taste of the people; but I afterwards learned th " commencement " is a sort of holy week, resorted to by multitudes merely for the sake of a frolie; which, however, must be dear-bought pleasure. After severant hours fruitless effort, I succeeded in getting a carriage to convey us to Norwich, a distance of les than two miles, where we obtained lodging for the Thus we left this fountain of light; and henceinscribing an extract from the notes which I took, forth, I shall dread to encounter a college commence ment as I would a militia muster. I reserve a notice of some of the recollections of my childhood, for an-

COMMENCEMENT AT DARTMOUTH COL-LEGE, JULY 25th.

The Commencement day, baving been changed from Wednesday to Thursday of the week, for the convenience of those from a distance, Wednesday was occupied by the Anniversaries of the several Col lege Societies, and Thursday by the Graduating Class. Wednesday .- The weather was delightful, clea

and cool; and the audience larger than we have ever known it to be at the Society Anniversaries. At 9 o' clock A. M. was the oration before the Theological he interesting things that are to be seen there. One Society, by Prof. Park, of the Theological Seminary, Andover. His subject was, The Duties of the Theologian at the present day. Among these duties he ntioned the following, viz:-

1. To pay a proper regard to the opinions of the

2. To study theology as a science susceptible of

3. To cherish a spirit of fraternal regard towards all who are engaged in the same study.

4. To cultivate above every thing else a constant

mental and moral independence, combined with the with those claims of magination and language, which gentle breathings of candor, charity and devotion; and are but too well fitted to arouse the espit du corps

seemed to be universally appreciated. Friends and United Fraternity by Hon. A. H. Ever- his acceptance of the appointment to address a body to take notes of what I saw. We followed the valley ett, on German Literature. Mr. E. gave first an acof the Merrimac to Concord; which for a considera- count of the French School of German writers, particularly characterising Wieland the most distinguish- pledge of encouraging them in their chosen pursuits, try, with picturesque scenery. We passed several ed of that school, and giving a masterly delineation of the character and career of Frederick the Great, whose influence was felt upon the literature, no less than upon the politics of his time. He then gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the National School under sess water privileges superior to those of Lowell; and Lessing, Herder and Klopstock, with graphic poras the rail road can easily be extended here, it prom-Schiller, the two undisputed but joint sovereigns of Concord, where we spent the night, is a beautiful German Literature, he dwelt more at length, showing place. It is situated on an eminence, and surround- the place which their writings hold not only in the literary history of their own country, but in that of modern Europe. After exhibiting the influence which is situated near the centre of the town, is a noble the National Literature of Germany exerted in rousing building, of solid granite; aptly representing the common cognomen of the State. It is surrounded by a ing a tribute to the unfortunate Koerner, he clo

At 3 o'clock, the Oration before the Phi Beta Kapna, by Prof. Stowe, of the Lane Theological Semin ry, Cincinnati, on the Education of the People. Dr. first gave a humorous sketch of the right of our Monpromenade walk the whole length of the building, arch King People, and then showed by a full and able argument how essential it is for the welfare of his subjects, that this autocrat should be enlightened, and how imperiously it is the duty of every educated man to contribute his utmost endeavors to the attainment of this object.

Dr. Stowe was followed by Dr. O. W. Holmes. Prof. in the Medical School, who gave a sprightly finale to the exercises of the day, by a series of brilliant sketches of town and country life, presenting in striking comparison or contrast, their respective lights and shades, now shaking the sides of his hearers by his wit, and then touching their hearts by his pathos.

Wednesday Evening, there was a Concert by the Handel Society. This was fine as usual; performed

On Thursday were the services of the Graduating | to justify all the claims set for

President.—Music.—The following speakers were selected from the class by lot:—I. Christianity—the only conservative principle of Civilization—Cyrus-Baldwin, Antrin. 2. The dissolution of the Conven-tion that framed the Federal Constitution—George Bancroft, Tyng-borough, Ms. 3. Discussion—Did Popery originate more in the popular will, or in indi-vidual ambition?—Alfred Stevens, Waterford, Vt. George Nehemiah Eastman, Farmington; Samuel Mellen Stone, Fitzwilliam; Walter Harris Tenney, Nehemiah Eastman, Farmington; Samuel Stone, Fitzwilliam; Walter Harris Tenney, Concord. 4. The literature of the closet-Abner Hartwell Brown, Lowell, Ms. 5. The evidence of

Hartwell Brown, Lowell, Ms. 5. The evidence of design in the structure of our planet—Daniel Clark, Williamston, Vt. 6. The political influence of the Homeric Poems—Sylvester Dana, Orford.—Music.—7. Hebrew Poetry—Horace Eaton, Sutton. 8. The comparative interest, with which the history of the Present and of Past Ages will be read by posterity—George Gilman Forg, Meredith. 9. Discussion—Is Christianity favorable to Poetry—Jacob Jackson Abbot, Groton, Vt.; John Woods, Jr., Newport; Charles Peabody. Newport Woses Henmenway. Charles Peabody, Newport; Moses Her Wells, Decifield. 10. The moral influence England—Horace Hall, New Ipswich. 11. ion to moral restraints - the criterion of in reedom-Henry H. Hasseltine, Barnet, Vt.

Afternoon.—Music.—12. Self-respect considered as an incidement to intellectual activity—Alonzo Hayes, Barrington. 13 The moral history of Ancion Civilian. ient Civilization, as indicated by existing rules-budley Leavitt, Jr. Meredith. 14. The rewards of Grecian Eloquence—Allen Lincoln, Cohrsset, Ms. 15. The moral qualifications of a Historian—Joseph Leland Lord, Hanovor.—Music.—16. Discussion.— Leiand Lord, Hanover.—Music.—16. Discussion.—18 the want of early authentic records a misfortune to a people?—E. Hale Barstow, Kingston. Timothy Ayer Goodhue, Deerfield; George Shattuck Sawyer, Boston, Ma.; David Cochran Scobey, Lowell, Ma. 17. Influence of physical causes on the New England character.—William Read, Goffstown. 18. A Poem. compen at the moment of its burisl-Lubim Burto Rockwood, Wilton,-Music,-Degrees Conferred.-Rockwood, Wilton.—State
Prayer by the President.

Some of the Graduating Class.—Jacob Jackso
New Inswict

Names of the Graduating Class.—Jacob Jackson Abbot, Groton, Vt.; Ephraim Adams, New Ipswich; James Aiken, Goffstown; Isaac Ames, Haverbill, Ms; James Aiken, Goffstown; Isaac Ames, Haverhill, Ms; Joseph Badger, Gilmanton; Cyros Baldwin, Antrin, George Bancroft, Tyngshorough, Ms.; E. Hale Bar-stow, Kingston; Charles Thomas Berry, Pittsfield; Nchemiah Chase Berry, Pittsfield; James Carpenter Billings, Sophiasburg, U. C.; Abner Hartwell Brown, Lowell, Ms.; Ralph Butterfield, Lowell, Ms.; Phi-lander Isaiah Carpenter, Waterford, Vt.; Charles Chauncy Chase, Haverhill, Ms.; Oren Burbank Che-ney, Patcharanch; Daniel Cark, Williamstown, Vt. y, Peterborough; Daniel Clark, Williamstown, Vt. Bowen Clark, Boston, Ms.; Cyrus Cumnings-opsfield, Ms.; Sylvester Dana, Orford; Joseph derick Dearborn, Hampton; Elbridge Gedley, Raymond; George Nehemiah Eastman, I nington; Horace Eaton, Sutton; A. Franklin Edwards, Beverly, Ms.; George Gilman Fogg, Meredith: wards, Beverly, Ms.; George Gilman Fogg, Meredilti; John Demming Ford, Cornish; Warren Augustus Giles, Walpole; Timothy Ayer Goodhue, Deerfield; William Govan, Rowe, Ms.; Horace Hall, New Ips-wich; Henry H. Hosselline, Barnet, Vt.; Alonzo Hayes, Barrington; William Pickering Hill, Concord; John Pinkerton Humphrey, Derry; Dudley Leavit, Jr. Meredilti; Allen Lincoln, Cobusset, Ms.; Joseph Leland Lord, Hanover; Lyman Mason, Cavendish, Vt.; Abul Merrill, Jr., Plainfield; James Ailfred Eu-ery Merrill, Putsfield; Fizz Edward Oliver, Cam-Merrill, Pittsfield: Fitz Edward Oliver, Cam ndge, Ms.; Charles Peabody, Newport; Lewis Pot r, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William Read, Goffstown ubim Burton Rockwood, Wilton; George Shattuck awyer, Boston, Ms.; David Cochran Scobey, Low II. Ms.; George Shedd, Rindge; Alford Stevens, Warford, Vt.; Peter Le Breton Stickney, Newburyport bs.; Samuel Mellen Stone, Füzwelliam; Walter Haris Tenney, Concord; George Sullivan Towle, Merce dah; Luther Townsend, Fitzwilliam; Jeremiah Whip-p'e Walcott, Auburn, N. Y. Moses Hemmenway Wells, Deerfield; Charles Whiting, Lyndeboro, ' Peter Trask Woodbury, Bedford; John Woods, Jr., Newport; David Youngman, Jr., Franklin, Tenn Total, 61. A targe number received the Master's degree

ourse. The honorary degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Marshall Conunt, and one other-his name is not recollected; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Prof. Stowe. A large Freshman Class is expected, though not so great as the last, which contained 102.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY PROFESSION IN THE UNITED STATES, and the means of promoting its useful-ness and honor; An Address, delivered before the Dialectic Society of the Corps of Cadets of the

Christian enterprise, is like precious ointment, to all who can appreciate moral worth, and who are acquainted with his elevated character. Not less distinguished by intellectual power than moral excel-lence, he is prepared to pour light on every subject the touches, and create an interest in lesh of of be touches, and create an intense interest in behalf of system of instruction desirable? How should a nay cause he pleads. He does not indeed in the production before us, plead the cause of War versus greatest progress been made in elementary Peace, but he still invests the subject assigned him. How may school statistics, which must be Peace, but he still invests the subject assigned him notwithstanding its apparently professional character, of the soldier, and make him feel that his profession possesses something more than adventitious honors. At 11 o'clock was the Orntion before the Social This is less a matter of surprise than of regret, though of young men, trained up in a military academy, with a view to the profession of arms, contained a victual by all the weight of his character, and force of his eloquence. But the sound sense, the logical argument. e large and enlightened views of education, and the reverence for the word of God and the institutions of religion here displayed, are worthy of their source, and deserve the attention of all who are devoting themselves to any elevated professional employment.

> MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY-embellished ITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAFII
> with numerous engravings—simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth—illustrated by an
> Atlas of sixteen Maps. pp. 329, 18mo. By S.
> Augustus Mitchell. Philadelphia; Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. 1839.

We do not give the whole title page, but enough f it to make our readers acquainted with the fact, of the existence of a new and well-got-up "School Geography." It claims superior correctness in representing the various subdivisions of the world, and voids important mis-statements made by various other authors. The statistical and other facts brought out, are ascertained with great care and exactnessthe maps of the Atlas are made to accord with the questions and text of the book;—the engravings of the of the ocean, because he saw nothing on its surface ork are drawn with great care, so that every name on the maps may be read with ease, together with the location of remarkable historical events, of rail give moral loveliness to the inward heart. Various roads and canals;—and geographical and statistical tables are appended to the Atlas, containing a great picion; which left, however, the internal Judas a vie amount of interesting matter, and giving a character of greater completeness to the work, than belongs to several similar productions.

ween this and other works of the same general char- generous spirit will keep all the grosser acts of cover acter. That can best be done by those, who as teachers or students, have become familiar with the one heart. The dread of civil law, or public cens whole subject. But so far as we have examined the might prevent the open expression of revenge; but

weather was favorable, and the audience by the authors and the publishers. The maps at unusually large. The exercises had this recommen- very beautiful in their coloring, and we doubt not dation, that they gave a fair description of the talents correct in their delineations. The style of the text is and attainments of the class, and were well received, clear, concise, and pure; easily comprehended, and Order of Exercises. Morning .- Prayer by the easily retained by the pupil.

The increasing attention given to geographical sei ence in our schools and academies, augus well for the general improvement of the rising generation. is drawing forth the best talents of our age, and giv. ing scope to the exercise of the noldest powers and best feelings of youth throughout the country. It is also preparing the way of the Lord, by making men everywhere better acquainted with the conthe world, and opening to their view wide fields benevolent effort; thus fitting them to receive the impulse designed to be given to their best affections, by the appeals of the friends of Christian miss If the earth shall ever be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, a preliminary step to such an event must doubtless be, the wide diffusion of information as to "the wants and woes" of the hundreds of millions who are still "sitting in the region and shadow of death;" and this information can be spread abroad, only in connection with more accu extended geographical knowledge.

It ought perhaps to be mentioned, that Mr. Mitchel proposes to publish a revised edition of his work fixed periods of five years; introducing into each suc essive edition such corrections and additions, as the lapse of time shall suggest.

Jesus at Nain; or, the Widow's Son Roised, Mussichusetts Sabboth School Dipository, 13 Cornhill, Boston, 1839, pp. 72, 32mo.

One design of this little volume is to furnish; nodel for a form of Sabhath School instruction, and may therefore be profitably used by the Sabbath School teacher. But it is also rich in instruction, and well adapted to engage the attention, and improve the moral sensibilities of children.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM AD EXEMPLAR MILLI ANUM, cum emendationibus el lectionibus 6 bachii, precipius vocibus ellipticis, theme omnium vocum difficiliorum, atque locis turæ paralleiis. Studio et labore Gu ture parallelis. ture paralletis. Studio et labore Guledni Greenfield. Hanc editionem primam America-nam, summa cura recensuit, atque mendis quam plurimis expurgavit, Josephus P. Engles, A.M. Philadelphia; Henry Peckins. Boston; Per-kins & Marvin. 1839.

A very beautiful pocket edition of the Greek Tesment, which cannot fail to meet the convenience and approbation of the theological student, the minister the gospel, and the youth engaged in the study of the Greek language. It has a centre column which contains the emendations and select various readings of Griesbach; the present tenses of the most difficu verbs supplied which are necessary to complete the sense; and numerous references to passages in the Septungint, Apocrypha, and New Testament, which the same Greek word is found. From slight examination, we feel confident that it will disappoint the expectations formed of it, from the title page and advertisement of the editor. Grea pains seem to have been taken to give it beauty and perfectness.

AMERICAN LYCEUM. At its annual meeting in May last, this Body resolv

ed on the expediency of holding a National Convention on the subject of Education, in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1839, to continue for a week. A Committee five, viz: Theo. Frelinghuysen, C. Brooks, J. Griscom, H. R. Schoolcraft, and Theo. Dwight, Jr. was also appointed, to request the Governor of each State, to invite the friends of education in their State to a end the Convention.

Among many topics to be proposed for the consid eration of the meeting, the following are suggested a few, viz: How many children are there in each State wh

instruction? How many of this number are found the schools? What is the condition of the common schools in each state? What is the organization of the school system? What branches of knowledge should be taught in our common schools? What should be the character of our common school books? How may school apparatus and school libraries be most useful? In what branches should instrucmost useful? In what branches should instruction by Military Academy. West Paint, at the close of the annual examination, June 19, 1839. By Benjamia F. Butter. pp. 46, oct. New York; S. Colman. Boston; Otts, Broaders & Co. 1839.

The name of Mr. Butter, as associated with the remperance Reform, and with the various objects of Dristian enterprise, is like precious ointment, to all the under the direction of Congress or a society stricens? What connection should the common school for the Union desirable? Should the common school for the Union desirable? What can appreciate moral worth, and who are according to the connection should the common school move with academies, colleges and universities? What can be the connection should be common school move with academies, colleges and universities? What can be common school for the Union desirable? Should be compared to the connection of Congress or a society of the connection should be common schools for school house are best? What are seen that the connection of the connection of the connection of the common schools of the connection of the connect models for school houses are best? Will of Education," established by each State system of instruction desirable? How should a se of legislation, be most easily collected Prussia, France and Great Britain, may be most use

There can be no doubt of the utility of such a Convention in the present state of public sentiment. I will serve to enlarge and harmonize the views of lead ing men throughout the Union on the great subject, and also to direct and stimulate their onward movement in the cause of universal education. But they will very much need Divine guidance. We have little confidence in the wisdom of man,-the less, the longer we live. Education alienated from religion will never flourish beneath a government like our Religion is its parent stock, and education separates from it, dies like the infant torn away and banished from its mother's breast.

THE TRUE INDEX OF CHARACTER. Multitudes make no account of the heart in the

imation of their characters. That which comes furt is outward and palpable; action is all that is marked But the thoughts are in fact the character. External actions are only the development of the mind within The actual violation of divine law has been commit ted before the open act. That act was inward wickedness expressed. It was the breaking out of the disease, not the commencement of its existen Hence, he who searches himself no farther than the outward character, and determines from its fait appearance his safety, has the wisdom of the man who should decide there was nothing beneath the waters A thousand reasons may operate to keep external character fair, which do not operate in the heart to considerations kept the external Judas above sasthief, and a consummate by pocrite. The heart is the man. To estimate moral charac-

ter without surveying that, is to make delusion a cer-We dare not venture to institute a comparison be- tainty. Ambition of the reputation of a noble and ourness in check; but this will not subdue a cave work, it commends itself to our judgment, and seen a those motives would do nothing toward extinguishing

inward fires of mali which spread external p And hence there may be a pollut d heart; the whiten lead men's bones and all man may be satisfied, while escellence is found in the and all the aspects of virti ives which imply no hatre for the other. Place that gaze of men, and millions all beings who make th cler, there may be nothing

August 9, 1

ETERNITY'S or Death is eternity's birt en writer. •• And that is to that I admire more than a eathen." If in the twili thought could arise in the xpression could be used what superior energy ma and to what noble trains gs. Deep and impenetra future world as the eye of But the risen Sun of Righ that gloom. Death to the filling up of the picture. dark unknown. But by go the faint outlines of the of the interior. Eternity us it could not have to the they could by unassiste may exultingly exclaim, I am born to everlasting head, when the light of glo

SECRET PRAYER .- N cises should be suffere Some satisfy themselves ship; others suppose that while in their various empl of duty in relation to secre directions are precise as prayest, enter into thy c shut thy door," &c. The place. And the Saviour's he well known laws of ment from the bustle and of entering a place of soll ally separating one's self purpose, that no eye se these things conspire to er

of it, is comely and lovely,

We have often heard er pel remark, that no pub prayer might have been during the day, yet nothin satisfy them. The soul gences, which can be met and for others. It was v ent, toward us, that so s joined secret prayer. tant example shows us upon this kind of devotion AN INC

What is the duty of an decided Unitarian reque the sacrament of the Lord wived the above inquiry, respondents to favor us wi

FOREIGN

MAD The Press.—A beginning the formation of a book languages. The press h nonths, and opens a free nevolence of the American may flow to this thirsty has and one quarterly are pub Tanul Testament also, and Tanul, Teloogoo and Eng

tanes types has been proc Distribution of books. -Dr. Scudder has distribu larger and smaller integral and 30,000 religious tracts,

Assistants.—Samuel De liam Ladd and Param Soth ers or writers, or school su and give a good degree of General remarks .- At change for the better, European community. ent to the observ gress of education, the pe the preaching of the gospel. The primary schools, in the

guish. More is to be don NESTORIAN Government order .- " a thousand young trees; I save the lame, the sick, and the garb of dervish (relig compelled to become a sol

Transfer of relation bassador left the country, under the protection of From both these officers t marked kindness. Civilization .- Indicati

the Persians are found, in European articles at Tabr vanced within a few year that all who approach his ed in European costume; two lithographic presses Persians, put in operation y at work printing Persi added, an increasing zeal

Catholics .- If protest do nothing for Mahoma lies will speedily occupy ready obtained liberty to breez, and are collecting They are laboring hard places, that they may cor sions in Persia.

Seminary .- It is full, ishing than now. The n dera Syriae and Hebr twenty of the Nestorians guage. A large supply much needed. Among t tre two bishops, three They all evince an intere

The Bishops .- The Youauff is more serious t indications of a living o there may be nothing visible but moral death.

Death is eternity's birth day." So said a heath-

ught could arise in the mind, and so beautiful an

superior energy may we use that language,

to what noble trains of thought it is suited to lead

Deep and impenetrable darkness hung over the

world as the eye of paganism glanced that way.

interior. Eternity's birthday has a meaning to could not have to them, -that saw no farther that

could by unassisted reason. The dying saint

exultingly exclaim, " this is the day of my birth.

born to everlasting life." "The ugly death's

ad, when the light of glory shines through the holes

SECRET PRAYER .- No other devotional exeres should be suffered to take the place of this,

ione satisfy themselves with family or social wor-

in; others suppose that mere ejaculatory prayer

shile in their various employments, satisfies the claims

rections are precise and definite. "When thou

at thy door," &c. There must be a time and a

ent from the bustle and cares of the world, the fact

entering a place of solitude and silence, of actu-

mer night have been offered in twenty families

sty them. The soul has its own peculiar exi-

for others. It was wisdom, infinite and benevo-

toward us, that so specifically appointed and en-

med secret prayer. And the Saviour's own con-

What is the duty of an Orthodox Church, where a

eded Unitarian requests the privilege of coming to

strament of the Lord's Supper? We have re-

ed the above inquiry, and request any of our cor

andents to favor us with their remarks upon it.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MADRAS.

Stices from the Missionary Herald for August, 1839

The Press .- A beginning has been made toward

sguages. The press has been in operation six

ths, and opens a free channel, by which the be-

a flaw to this thirsty land. Two monthly journals

done quarterly are published; entire books of the

wal Testament also, and various minor works, in

Tanal, Teloogoo and English. A fount of Hindos-

Distribution of books .- In the course of the year,

Scudder has distributed not less than 18000

gement to scatter far and wide the good seed of the

es or writers, or school superintendents and visitors,

The primary schools, in the native language only lan-

Government order .- " Every family must set out

thousand young trees; no beggars may be tolerated,

swethe lame, the sick, and the blind; every man in the such of dervish (religious mendicant) must be

Transfer of relations,-Since the English am-

hunder left the country, the missionaries have come

under the protection of the Russian ambassador.

from both these officers they have received the most

Civilization .- Indications of its progress among

e Persians are found, in the briskness of trade in

Impean articles at Tabreez, which has greatly ad-

inced within a few years; in an order of the king.

that all who approach his royal person shall be dress-

d in European costume: and in the establishment of

to hthographic presses at Tabreez, the property of

Persians, put in operation by Persians, and vigorous-

dded, an increasing zeal for education.

at work printing Persian books; to which may be

Catholics.-If protestant Christians are disposed to

a nothing for Mahommedan Persia, Roman Catho-

eady obtained liberty to establish a school at Ta-

reez, and are collecting the means of nustaining it

places, that they may control the whole field of mis-

NESTORIANS OF PERSIA.

pish. More is to be done for them.

tid give a good degree of satisfaction by their labors. General remarks .- At Madras there is a gradual

lance types has been procured.

word from the press.

tarked kindness.

sions in Persia.

AN INQUIRY.

on this kind of devotion.

it, is comely and lovely."

ion could be used in reference to death, with

ETERNITY'S BIRTH DAY.

odestly enough The naps are ing, and we doubt not, The style of the text is sily comprehended, an

Vol. XXIV.

mies, augurs well fo he rising generation. It out the country. It is Lord, by making men their best affections Christian mission of the hundred ng in the region and

ed, that Mr. Mitchell tion of his work at roducing into each suc-

mation can be spread

ich more accurate and

Vidow's Son Raised. p. 72, 32mo. ume is to furnish hool instruction, and ed by the Sabbath ch in instruction, and

EXEMPLAR MILLIt lectionibus Gries-lipticis, themutitus atque locis scrip labore Gulielm primam America ue mendis quam Engles, A. M.

the convenience and lent, the minister d in the study of the column which convarious readings o of the most difficult ary to complete the to passages in the w Testament, in

s found. From that it will no ned of it, from the the editor. Great give it beauty and

CEUM. st, this Body resolv National Conven Philadelphia, Nov k. A Committee C. Brooks, J. Gris heo. Dwight, Jr. was ernor of each State. in their State to at

osed for the consid ing are suggested as

number are found is organization of knowledge sho I libraries be mad eachers) desirable n desirable ? S universities? What nch State, afford th How should a school ich must be the basis lected? What features n Holland, Germany, n, may be most use-

utility of such a Conpublic sentiment. It ze the views of lead. on the great subject, and onward movements tion. But they will ce. We have little nated from religion. vernment like ours education separate awny and banished

CHARACTER. of the heart in the esat which comes forth is all that is marked. haracter. External of the mind within. has been commitact was inward wickbreaking out of the nt of its existence. If no farther than the s from its fair apon of the man who beneath the waters thing on its surface te to keep external rate in the heart to ard heart. Various Judas above sus nternal Judas a vile

ate moral characmake delusion a ceron of a noble and er acts of covetnot subdue a covet v, or public censure, vard extinguishing

ward fires of malice. The inward character soul is not reached by a thousand influences. spread external propriety over the conduct vernacular language.

coce there may be a fair exterior concealing the The Rulers .- Dr. Grant while on a visit lately a d heart: the whitened sepalchre, but containing Tubreez, twice visited the prince governor, and the governor general, and prescribed for both of them; men's bones and all uncleanness. The eye of may be satisfied, while not a particle of moral he also visited the Mohammedan high priest, and pre-scribed for his son who had long been ill. The misnce is found in the heart. All absence of vice, the aspects of virtue may be results of mosion finds favor in their eyes, and enjoys their counte which imply no hatred for the one, or real love ance and protection.

other. Place that fair character before the Public sentiment .- It is setting strongly in favor of men, and millions will shout its praise. But of education and general improvement among the Mobeings who make the heart the index of charhammedans. The Shah has expressed in writing his royal approbation of the establishment of schools for the improvement of his subjects. The prince governor pays fifty dollars a year for the support of the neerza, who is studying English with the missionaries. mental a shad that is the word," says Leighton, The establishment of the printing office and type foundery, also indicates the direction of public opinion If in the twilight of paganism so noble a

Decline of Islamism .- Most of the reigning family, and thousands of men of influence in Persia daily trample under foot the precepts of the Koran, drinking wine, eating proscribed articles of food, and advancing sentiments adverse to the tenets of Mohammed European influence is increasing; and a desire is waking up, to imitate Christian nations in the acquithe risen Sun of Righteousness has scattered all sition of science, literature and the arts. It is a combist gloom. Death to the ancient philosophers was mon saying among the people, that " the English and Russian ambassadors govern the country;" though thday of an endless scene; but there was no of up of the picture. All before them was the this is not strictly true, yet perhaps a majority of the unknown. But by gospel light we see, not only hint outlines of the coast, but the grand objects

this is not strictly true, yet perhaps a majority of the people would rejoice in the establishment of a good Christian government.

CYPRUS.

Missionary labors.—Something like a formal Greek service has been commenced on the Sabbath at Lazaren, attended by the mission families, and such of their friends as can be induced to attend. Only from five to ten Greeks are commonly present. No special effort has been made to have it regarded as a public meeting. Occasional preaching, at different places, has called forth large audiences. Conversational preaching however, at the houses of the people is sedulously maintained, and cannot be prevented by the patriarch. This is an anobtrusive way of doing good; and the only way yet open, except through the absolution of the State, when a special can only way yet open, except through the special of the State where it is practicable. good; and the only way yet open, except through the schools, and the distribution of books.

of duty in relation to secret prayer. But the Saviour's Social character of the Greeks .- As formerly, niest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast they " seek after wisdom," and " spend their time in nothing else but to tell or to hear some new thing." They are remarkably social. From their natural vivacity and early habits, they are almost incapable of that continuous, unceasing application to books, which is expected from students at home. They spend their holidays and Sabbaths, in visiting and conversing about the thousand passing events of the day. Sats they spend their evenings.

Superstitious.—The Greeks are yet "too superstitious." An affecting instance is related at great length, of the horange paid to a picture of the Virgin Mary, and of the prevalent defusions of the people; it admits not of an abridgement, but deserves to be read, and cannot be read without producing a strong imare. And the Saviour's command is founded on well known laws of the human mind. Retireseparating one's self from the world for a sacred ose, that no eye sees but the eye of God, all se things conspire to exert a salutary influence on

remark, that no public duties, no matter how av. met the wants of the soul; and that though me the day, yet nothing but secret devotion could aces, which can be met by no duty performed with

> worship on the Sabbath. Numbers daily call for books, and make interesting inquiries. An increasing number of nobles and men of rank now call, expressly for the purpose of spending the evening, and enquiring respecting the Christian faith and modes of

worship.

Character of the Giamese.—They are a mild, noderate, calculating people, very sure not to adopt any thing new, till they thoroughly understand it. The Roman Catholics, though they have had a footformation of a book manufactory in the native their own acknowledgment. Many of them are nost persuaded to be Christians. volence of the American Bible, and Tract societies

Printing, &c .- 17,800 volumes, and 3,900 copies of a sheet tract have been printed during the year. press. A number of tracts are in preparation. Some to the most useful of the tracts at Ceylon, are soon to be put into Siamese. The Siamese, originally derived their religion from Ceylon, and consider every thing sacred which comes from thence. More tracts have

ager and smaller integral portions of the Scriptures, ad 30,000 religious tracts. There is every encour-Assistants.—Samuel Downer and his wife, Wilan Ladd and Param Sothey are employed as read-

things for the better, both among the native and Esopean community. There is an abatement of atges of education, the perusal of Christian books, and spreaching of the gospel, are increasing in efficiency.

mpsiled to become a soldier." Not bad regulations.

early, in the general season of refreshing. While he looks with astonishment on what the Lord has wrought, he evidently forms his judgment coolly, of the ultimate results; and while he states the animating fact, that hundreds profess to have become Christians, he appreciates the difficulty of judging of the reality of a change of heart, among such a people; and cautiously defers their union with the church, till they shall have had opportunity to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. 228 have been received to the church. Of these, only two have yet openly dishonored their profussion. The improvement in the moral character of the Island has beep clear and extensive. Conscience in all classes has received great accessions to its ics will speedily occupy the ground. They have al-

They are laboring hard to secure influence in high and it is hoped, an effectual door. At the communion Seninary.-It is full, and never was more flouriding than now. The native language, ancient and tend public worship. From ten to thirty attend the by Rev. Mr. I suddern Syriac and Hebrew, are all taught. About Sabbath School. Whole number of scholars in the ding Prayer by menty of the Nestorians are learning the English lan- day school, seventy; average attendance, thirty. The A large supply of suitable school books is women are taught to sew, knit, and spin; the men,

church, translating them from the ancient into the broken up by violence; but more recently, the Indians have got into better humor, and the prospect of doing them good is more accountable.

The Rulers.—Dr. Grant while are a rich balls of the good is more accountable. his church, translating them from the ancient into the | broken up by violence; but more recently, the Indoing them good is more encouraging.

Mr. Editor,—In my visits to the churches, I have often heard the desire expressed that some plan might be devised, by the Mass. Subbath School Society, for aiding the cause of Subbath Schools at the West. The opinion has been expressed that much more interest would be awakened in the schools and churches, could their contributions be made through their own Society, and be apprepriated to some definite object—to some particular section of the country; and that it could be done, in this way, so as to save all the expense of an agent in collecting the money.

it could be done, in this way, so as to save all the expense of an agent in collecting the money.

I am happy in being able to inform the schools and churches, that the Board of Managers of the Missouri Sunday School Union have requested the assistance of the Mass. Sabbath School Seciety, in carrying forward their operations; and that the Board of this Society, at a special meeting, held on the 29th of July last, passed the following vote, viz:—

"Whereas the Board of Managers of the Missouri Sunday School Union have made a request to the Mass. Sabbath School Society, to furnish pecuniary assistance in extending the operations of the Missouri Union,—

Union,—
" Voted, That the Mass. Sabbath School Society
Missouri Sunday

new ones throughout the State where it is practicable and expedient. This agent will fully inderstand the plans and operations of the Mass. Sabbath School Society; and, though stationed in Missouri, he will be able, in various ways, and especially by frequent communications for the Sabbath School Visiter, to do not be supported by the sabbath School Visiter, to do

dent that this plan of aiding Missouri will be very popular with the churches. Its economy will insure for it favor. The churches wish to aid the cause of Sabbath schools at the West; and by the plan here proposed—through this Society, they can render such aid to any extent they choose, without any expense of agency in raising the money. And surely such expense, where it can be dispensed with,—is worth saving, and ought to be saved. The Corresponding Secretary of this Society, to the school via and without any additional expense to the Society or any one else, can invite the contributions of the schools and churches, just as well as to have an agent employed for this object alone, so that every farthing contrib-The Roman Catholics, though they have had a foot-hold here for nearly 200 years, have never been able to make any converts from the Siamoso, according to their even acknowledgment. Many of them are their own acknowledgment. Many of them are withstanding they are enlarged and its expenses conwatching all the movements of the missionaries, also iderably increased,—as it has done heretofore, without soliciting other aid from the churches than the vol-untary Life Membership, they may be disposed to raise, and their continued liberal patronage of its publications. I will now only add, that all contributions made by

An edition of 2,500 copies of Mark is now in the the churches or schools for Missouri, -either through

NEW PUBLICATION.

on Monday A. M.

Van Lennep as foreign missionary, at ten o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howes. Attwo o'clock P. M. there will be an address before the Literary Societies, by Hon. D. D. Barnard of Albany, and a poem by Grenville Mellen, Esq., New York city. At half past seven, an address before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. Dr. Storrs .- Comm.

GILMANTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The GILMANTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINANY.—The Anniversity of the Seminary is on Thursday, the 22d of August. The Examination of the different Classes will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday preceding, and the Exercises of the Rheterical Society will be held on Wednesday evening. Prof. Hadduck is expected to deliver an Address before this Society.

A. Wanner

Gilmanton Theo. Sem. Aug. 5, 1839.

in all classes has received great accessions to its strength and activity.

Stoux.

Among these Indians, the Lord has opened a wide, and it is hoped, an effectualdoor. At the communion last February, ten women were received to the privileges of the church, and, with eighteen of their children were buptized. From fifty to one handred attemption of the communion of the church, and with eighteen of their children were buptized. From fifty to one handred attemption of the communion of the church, and with eighteen of their children were buptized. From fifty to one handred attemption of the communion of the communio by Rev. Mr. Bullard, of Fitchburg; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Coggin, of Tewksbury; Conclu-ding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Luce, of Westford; Bene-

diction by the Pastor .- Comm. the two bishops, three priests, and four deacons.

They all evince an interest in their studies.

The Bishops.—The general demeaner of Mar Yosaff is more serious than formerly, and he gives alignations of a living conscience. Mar Elias has Installation .- The REV. JACOB ROBERTS, re-

doing them good is more encouraging. Their unsettled state operates at all times unfavorably.

The amount of donations acknowledged for the month of June, is \$9,997,77; besides donations in clothing, &c.

For the Boston Recorder.

Arr. Editor,—In my visits to the churches, I have often heard the desire expressed that some plan might be devised, by the Mass. Sablath School Society, for

Summary of News.

From Texas.-From Nacosdoches we learn the much uncasiness prevails in that quarter, from the apprehended hostility of Bowles, the Cherokee chief, who was ceneumped about two miles from Gen. Rusk. The latter had, by expresses sent in all directions, collected 1,000 men, and a battle was momently excollected 1,000 men, and a battle was momently expected near Fort Houston, at the forks of the Sabine and Trinity. Bowles was receiving reinforcements from Arkansas, and was no doubt under the pay of the Mexican government, who were instigating him to proceed to extremities. The Kickapoos, a warlike tribo, bave joined him. Bowles is a shrewd, well educated man.

Emigration to Hayti.—The brig America, Kings-ley, sailed 20th of July from St. John's river, East Florida, having on board nearly 100 free colored and some white passengers of that neighborhood for Hayti. They were mostly of the useful and laborious classes of the community, such as agriculturists, assorted with blacksmiths and carpenters, together with some first rate ship builders and other mechanics, intending to settle near Port an Plate, under the patronage of Mr. Kingsley, a Florida planter, who wishes to transfer their industry to his own fertile lands in Hayti.

The Vellow Fever was raging at Havana at th latest dates. It had been very fatal among the for-eign shipping in port—several vessels have been de-prived of their entire crews, and given into change of keepers by their respective consuls; while others were so weak handed as to be unable to put to sea.

A great meeting has been held in London to estab lish a "British India Society," to encourage the growth and purchase of East India free labor cotton, in preference to that grown in the slave-holding States of the United States.

By a recent statement in a Jamaica paper, it ap-pears that that island contains 35,000 white inhabi-tants, 100,000 free colored, and nearly 311,000 newly emancipated apprentices. There are 135,000 white and black, who can vote.

Tornado in Connecticut - A destructive storm of Tornado in Connecticut — A destructive storm of wind and rain passed over several places in the State of Connecticut, on the afternoon of last Wednesday. It appears to have been most severely felt in the vicinity of New Haven, where some of the most substantial buildings were blown down or unroofed, persons were carried through the air, and forest and fruit trees in great numbers torn up by the roots. At North Haven several houses were destroyed, and at East Windsor great injury was done to the crops. In the city of New Haven itself the house of a cautain the city of New Haven itself the house of a the city of New Haven itself the house of a captain Gregory, about a mile from the State House, had all its chimneys blown down, part of the roof carried off, and his barn, fences and trees demolished.—A house in the vicinity belonging to Mr. Way, was blown entirely to pieces. A small tenement, the property of Dr. Mousen, was also entirely demolished. The house of Mr. Sperry was unroofed. The house of Prof. Stepard was considerably injured. A family had just sat down to dinner in the basement of a small house, when the wind struck the house and and cannot be read without producing a strong impression of the spiritual wants of the multitudes, who are given up to strong delusions to believe a lie.

Stam.

Encouragements.—The prospect was never more encouraging. Besides those in the employment of the mission, a number of others usually attend public.

Is a country. Should the churches enable the Society to make a domation to that Depository, the money obtained from these books, would be constantly employed in furnishing new supplies of the saciety's publications—so that it would be a sort of permanent capital for the use of that Depository.

From conversations with ministers and other friends of the cause extensively, on this subject, I am confident that this plan of aiding Missouri will be very popular with the churches. Its economy will insure for

Beauties of Rucing .- Near Cincinnati, on the 16th Beauties of Receng.—Sear Concunant, on the 10th, the drivers of two barouches ran their horses at full speed; one of the barouches was upset, materially injuring a lady, and a child was so much bruised that its life was despaired of. The vehicle was broken to pieces, and three or four hundred dollars worth of jewelry lost in the wreck.

Finits of the Aroostook Difficulties .- The Treasurer of Maine has demanded the sum of \$60,000 from the banks of Portland, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Arcostook expedition. The banks are obliged by their charters to loan ten per cent of their capital to the State on demand. Another Douth by Drowning .- On Thursday eve

ning, last week, about 8 o'clock, Joseph Bryant swelt, a young man IS years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Peter Hobart, Jr. carpenter, went with a young friend te bathe in the Back Bay, near the bridge, where the Providence and Worcester Railroad tracks cross each other. He could not swim, and, wading beyond each other. He could not swim, and, waing beyond his depth, was drowned although his contrade made every exertion to save him. There is no bathing place, so fraught with danger to the inexperienced, as the Back Bay. The scows have been so much employed there, that the bottom of the river is full of hollows, which are traps for those who cannot swim.

sacred which comes from theace. More tracts have been distributed the past than in any former year.

Readers.—The number is much greater than was at first anticipated. Of the male population, nine tenths can probably read; they are not however what would be called good readers, in America.

Progress.—In some cases, those who have read one work, when they request others, say that they have renounced idolatry, and wish to be disciples.

There are numbers it is believed, who are convinced that idolatry is vain, and that the religion of the Bible is true, but who are not yet thoroughly convinced of their own sins and their lost condition. Schools of their own sins and their lost condition. Schools whether the method adopted in some places, of using and that they will probably be all redeemed.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The Westminister Assembly Withreferences to the Secriptures. Salem, With references to the Secriptures. Salem, Henry Whitpple & Damrell, Boston.

We rejoice to see such indications of an increasing temand for this invaluable compend of "instruction in righteousness." The edition which we now notice, is printed in a very neat style, and can be sold at \$3.00 per hundred. We can cordially recommend it to Parents and Salbhath School Teachers.

It has been found somewhat difficult to secure an encouraging interest in the study of this Catechism, as a text book for Sabbath Schools. We would suggest of the bible is true, but who are not yet thoroughly convinced of their own sins and their lost condition. Schools whether the method adopted in some places, of using and that they will probably be all redeemed.

a text book for Sabbath Schools. We would suggest whether the method adopted in some places, of using it on the first Sabbath of every month, is not worthy of the attention of those, who wish to use this little manual, and yet are deterted by an apprehension of ill success. And we would also suggest, that if the paster will meet with the teachers, on some evening of the week previous, and will expound the lesson in a familiar manner, there will be much less difficult to the whole aspect of society;" and in many individuals, "God has already taken up his everlasting abode." The spirit is evidently still at work, in the hearts of many of the imponitent.

a text book for Sabbath Schools. We would suggest whether the method adopted in some places, of using it on the first Sabbath of every month, is not worthy of the attention of those, who wish to use this little manual, and yet are deterted by an apprehension of ill success. And we would also suggest, that if the paster will meet with the teachers, on some evening of the week previous, and will expound the lesson in a familiar manner, there will be much less difficult to the paster will meet with the teachers, on some evening of the week previous, and will expound the lesson in a familiar manner, there will be much less difficult to the paster will meet with the teachers, on some evening of the week previous, and will expound the lesson in a familiar manner, there will be much less difficult to the paster will meet with the teachers, on some evening of the great public interest. Broad gravelled walks, and almost continuents previous, and will expound the lesson in the beds on the lower side next to the water. A great variety of ornamental plants and shrubs have been set out this season in the beds, and a large number still remain in pots and boxes. In the centre of the garden there is a small island surrounded by a past nine o'clock A. M. hearts of many of the impenitent.

Molokai.—Mr. Hitchcock is stationed at Kaluanan, and has shared with his congregation, though not.

On Monday there will be prize speaking, at half past seven, P. M.

On Tuesday, will be the ordination of Mr. H. J.

The reception of rare and carious birds—Atlas.

NOTICES.

NORFOLK AUXILIARY FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.— The next summal meeting of this Society, by leave of Providence, will be held at Desham, Rev. Dr. Burgess' Meetinghouse, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. An Address may be expected on the occasion from one of the Secretaries CAUSIN DURFER, Society. South Dedham, Aug. 1, 1839.

South Dedham, Aug. 1, 1839.

Mexhon Association.—The Members of this Body are respectfully notified, that their next meeting will be held in Million at the Rev. Mr. Long's, on Tuesday, the 20th tout, at a crock P. M. Mr. Long's, on Tuesday, the 20th tout, at a crock P. M. Mr. Long's, on D. Sanford, Scribe.

Medicoy, Aug. 5, 1839.

Pilobin Association.—The next meeting of this Body will be held in Harson, at the house of Rev. F. P. Howland, on Wednesday, August 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M. for special reasons.

Weymouth, Aug. 9, 1839.

2w.

MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED. The subscriber having repeatedly heard it stated in public hat the Congregational denomination is not represented in the Committee of Publication of the AMERICAS SUNDAY CHOOL EXION, deems it proper to say, that the Editor of that the Committee of Publication of the Asy, that the Editor of School. Union, deems it proper to say, that the Editor of the Society's publications is a Conservationalist, and a member of the first Congregational Church in Philadelphia, now under the posterial case of Rev. John Tool, and thinks he need not add that the denomination which supplies this officer has its full share of influence, provided the individual does his duty.

Agent Am. S. S. Union, S. Cornhill.

In Dorchester, on Wednesday creams, how week, on Mrs. Maria Hankly, of Milton.

In Newton, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Homer, Mr. James Ingersoll Weer, of the house of Mitchell, Wyer & Co. Darlen, Geo. to Miss Hannah II. daughter of Mr. Wm. Ladd.

In Lowell, Mr. Wm. O. Drown, of Boston, to Miss Mary Hubburd, of L. In Nantucket, Mr. Randolph Cooper, of Boston, to Miss Ann Brown, of New-York. In Waltham, Mr. Joseph A. Faxon, of Newton, to Miss Su-san Meai-Mr. Moses M. Sanderson, to Miss Elizabeth Bird,

an Mead-Mr. Masses M. Sanderson, to Miss Elizabeth Bird, both of W.
In Portsmouth, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Penhody, Professor Charles Hooks, to Mrs. Charlette A. Lord, daughter of the late Dr. Haven.
In Rutiand, Vt. Hon. Samuel Foot, to Miss Emily Fay, daughter of the callor of the Rutiand Herald.
In New-York, Mr. Isanc Stebbins, of Boston, to Miss Mary A. daughter of Dr. Adam Stewart, of Roxbury.
In Harrison, Westchester Co. N. Y. 17th alt. Thomas C. Carpenter, to Elsey Keeler, both of H.

DEATHS.

In this city, Thomas Thompson, Esq. aged 73-Jeremiah Peabody, Eq., 63.

B Brighton, on Sunday, Miss Grace Thwing, daughter of
the late Den. Amos Thwing, 81.

In Bresden, Mc. Mcs. Abigail Goodwin, daughter of Mr.
Wm. Goodwin, late of Charlestown, 22 years and 8 mos.

In Bedford, Aug. 2, Mrs. Sarah Page, 92 years,
In North Brookfield, July 31st, Sarah Suell, only daughter

or North Brookfield, July 31st, Sarah Shell, only daughter of Dr. Joshus Porter, 20 months.

In Dunstable, Maes, July 26, Mr. Isaac Taylor, 86.

At Lyan Mineral Springs, Mr. Ebenezer Balley, long an emtent teacher of youth in this city. About a week before his cease he run a nail into his foot, which resulted in lock w, though medical advice was promptly taken. iecease he run n nail into his foot, which resulted in lock way, though medical advice was prompily taken. In Lempster, N. H. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Truman Abell, 59. In Exciter, Me. Mr. John Brown, recently of Bangor, and formerly of Andover, Mass. 40. In Paintyra, Me. Jacob R. eldest son of Mr. Jacob R. Pils-nery, 20. His death was caused by the accidental discharge

of a musket.

In New-York, Mrs. Lucretin Lyman, relict of the late Levi Lyman, Esq. of Northampton, Ms. 75.

In Albany, of consumption, Sarah Blizabeth, 17, daughter of the late Uapt. Samuel Haring, of the U.S. Army.

Brighton Market -- Monday, Aug. 5, 1839. Brighton Market--Monday, Aug. 5, 1839.

From the Duity Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 150 fleef Cattle, 35 Cows and Calves, 100 Stores, 1825 Slicep, and 150 Swine

Patress—fleef Cattle—In consequence of the limited nomber at market higher prices were obtained, and we advance nor quotations: first quality at 850 a 862; second quality 75 a 82; third quality 87 at 862; second quality 75 a 82; third quality 87 at 862; second quality 75 a 83; third \$55 at 862; second quality 75 a 83; third \$55 at 862; second quality 87 at 86 at 86

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

Wednesday the 4th of September, and continueds. Tutton, in Common English branches, Higher English 11. Languages,

All plous indigent young men, preparing for the missry, an have their tutton resulted. Particular attention will be nid to those designing to track the coming winter. Board, necluding washing, room, and furniture, in good families, room 81,50 to 81,75 per week. WILLARD BRIGHAM.

Pepperett, Aug. 9, 1839.

WILLARD BRIGHAM.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE next Term of the Academy will commence on Wednesday, 4th Sept. next.

All English branches,
Lattu, Greek, French and Spanish,
Far will be no extra charge, if the pupil studies one, two, or more of the above branches. The Academy is pleasantly tituated near the Rev. Dr. Cedman's Church, and affords all he advantages of a country residence. For further information, reference may be made to the Principal, the Rev. John Codman, or Rev. Mr. Butter, Dorchester.

GEO. M. Wil.DER, Principal.

Dorchester, Mass. Aug. 9, 1539.

ASHBY ACADEMY.

THE Full Term of Ashby Academy, will commence on Wednesday, Sept., 4th, and continue 12 weeks.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Goralas B. CLARK, for a permanent instructor; and, from his former experience and success in teaching, they feel confidence in commending the Institution, under his care, to the patronage of the community. The pleasant location of the village, and the comparative low price of board and futition, offer peculiar inducements to students preparing for College. Considerable additions have batch been under to the Apparatus and Cabinet of Minerals; and fundiar Lectures will be given on the Natural Sciences, illustrated by appropriate experiments.

Tertion. English Branches,

Tertion. English Branches,

Tertion. English Branches,

The Branches,

Ashby, Mass. Aws. 5th, 1839.
LEKE WELLINGTON,
185AC PATCH,
3w. ALFRED HITCHCOCK,

Committee.
Aug. 9.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the third day of September next, and continue 12 weeks. TERMS OF TERTON.

For any English branches, including Yocal Music,
For Languages each,
Perawing,
Music on Planto,
English for Misses under 13,
for the Term.

Board at the Seminary House, where the Pupus are with same of the teachers, is charged at cost, which for the present term amounts, on an average, to only \$1,65 per week, including washing and lights, some paying a little more, and some tees, according to the quality of the room, &c. Those who wash for Board will do well to apply soon, as many were freepopment at the communication.

ild be in on the first day. A. J. BELLOW

HENNIKER ACADEMY.

TABLE Fail Term of this Institution will commence, We need ay, Sept. 4th, under the superintendence, as Peipai of Franklin Gronge, A. B. who has successfully educted it the past year assisted in the Made Department Mr. Brace D. Stewart, in experienced & approved lead Mr. Christes S. Gronge will remain connected with Academy, as Teacher of Francauship.

Miss Mary L. Cattlers, tornerly Preceptress at Hopkins and who, it is believed, has given universal satisfaction in the two last terms, will continue to conduct the Female partment.

Succial intention will given to the Latin, Greek and Fre

Languages; to the higher branches of Mathematics, Practical Surveying, Mineralogy, &c. The natural sciences will be illustrated by frequent lectures and experiments—a new and suitable Apparatus, laving been procured for the purpose. In the Female Department, aside from the branches of science usually taught, particular attention will be given to Linear Brawing, Mezzointo and Water Color Painting.

The Trustees flatter themselves that, by liberal expenditures and pergaments. A linguity into the Condition and Prospects of the African east of the Condition and Prospects of the African east of the Condition and Prospects of the African entered in the Condition and the means of bettering the direct institutions; and that one in a pleasant and riving village is not really proported and refer that the condition of the Co

NEW BOOKS.

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MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Josiah W. Smith, to Miss Sosan R. Chase, brunerly of Portland, Me.
By Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. Peter Hobart, to Mrs. Isabella Vinelow, of Soston. Winslow, of Boston.

In Dorchester, on Wednesday evening, last week, by the
Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. William Trescott, of D. to Miss Maria

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Poetry.

From the Christian Intelligencer FAREWELL of the SOUL to the BODY.

Companion dear-the hour draws nigh, The sentence speeds -to die -to die ; so long in mystic union held, So close in strong embrace compell'd, How can't thou bear the dread decree That strikes thy clasping nerves from me To Him who on this mortal shore, The same encircling vestment wore, To Him I bow, to Him I bend,

To him thy shuddering frame commend. If I have ever caused thee pain: The throbbing breast, the burning brain, With cares and vigils turned thee pale, Or scorned thee when thy strength did fail, Forgive, forgive! thy task doth cease, Friend, lover, let us part in peace.

That thou didst sometimes clog my co Or with thy trifling check my force, Or lure from heaven my wavering trust, Or how my drooping wing to dust,—
I blame thee not; our strife is done,
I knew thou wert the weaker one,— The vase of earth, the trembling clod, strained to hold " the breath of God."

Well hast thou in my service wrought, To wear my smile thy lip hath glow'd. Thy tears to speak my sorrows flow'd, Thine ear hath brought me rich supplies Of varying tissued melodies; Thy hands my prompted deeds have done, Thy feet upon mine errands run,— Yes,—thou hast marked my bidding well, Faithful and true !—farewell,—farewell.

Go to thy rest. A quiet bed Where I no more thy sleep may break ! Where I no more thy sleep may break With fevered dream, nor rudely wake Thy weary eye. Ah! quit thy hold, Por thou art faint, and chill, and cold, And still thy grasp and groan of pain Do hind me, pitying, in thy chain, Though angels warn me hence to soar

Where I can share thy woes no m Yet shall we meet. To soothe thy pain, Remember, we shall meet again. Quell with this hope the victor's sting, And keep it as a signal ring. When the cold worm shall pierce thy breast And nought but ashes mark thy rest, When sters shall full and skies be dark, and suns shall quench their glow-worm spark, Keep thou this hope to light thy gloom, Till the last trumpet rends the tomb Then shalt thou glorious rise and fair, Nor spot, nor shade, nor wrinkle bear, And I, with hovering wing clate, The bursting of thy bonds will wait, And hail thee " welcome to the sky, No more to part, no more to die,-Co-heir of immortals Hutford, June 24, 1838.

Miscellany.

From the Friend of India CHINA .- THE OPIUM TRADE.

The intelligence of the past week from China is of the deepest interest. To Government, and the mercantile community, it threatens very serious loss. To all considerate persons, it must be at once gratifying and humiliating. But before indulging in any reflections on the subject, we shall endeavor to place the substance of the intelligence distinctly before one of the intelligence distinctly before our readers. The Opuon trade, like every thing of the sort, usder similar circumstances, has been rapidly growing in all that characterizes contraband traffic. At the same time its per-nicious effects on the population of China have become so general and rumous, that the Government could no longer be indifferent to its existence, or wink at its enormities. Of late, therefore, it has been carried on by greatly multiplied agents, of bold and reckless character, who have introduced their craft into the rer, who have introduced their craft into the river itself, and come into the closest collision with the Native Preventive Service, who, on the other hand, have been stimulated to the utmost courage they are cap ble of, by the determination of the Government. The out-

termination of the Government. The out-rages necessarily arising out of such a state of things became at last so great, that the Chi-nese, rather than allow of their continuance, justly and wisely determined to have no com-merce with the British nation at all. The Trade was stopped. The intelligence now is, that the general trade has been renewed, at

that the general trade has been reheaved, as the sacrifice of the European snugglers. The public papers furnish us with the series of official documents on the subject, by which the business has been adjusted. The first in the business has been adjusted. The first in the series is a Public Notice issued on the 18th December, by Captain Elliott, Chief Superintendent of the trade of the British subjects in China: in which it is required, that all the British owned schooners, and other small craft, habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opinion traffic within the Bocca Tigris, should proceed out of the same within the space of three days from the date of the notice, and not return within the Bocca Tigris in the same return within the Bocca Tigris in the same traffic—all Her M jesty's subjects engaged in the traffic are warned, that, if any Native of China come to die by any wound inflicted by them, on due conviction, they are liable to capital punishment, just as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster—that Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster —that He the Chinese Government think fit to seize and confiscate the craft engaged in the trade—that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chi-British name and honor beyond all expression. nese Government in searching and seizing is a lawless act, and its perpetrators are liable to consequences and penalties, in the same manninished by the destruction of the river sinug-

or within the River, and the still greater aggravation of them to be anticipated if it be allowed to continue, he declares that the British Government will regard such evil practices with no feelings of leniency, but, on the contrary, with severity and continual anxiety; in proof of which, His Excellency is informed of the publication of the notice of the 18th, requiring the appropriate the giver. the publication of the notice quiring the smuggling craft to leave the river, and is requested to signify his pleasure on the subject, that all concerned may know that the subject, that all concerned may know that the Superintendent has received His Excellency's authority for the notice. Assurance is given by the Superintendent that his gracious Sovereign will not interfere for the protection of the property of those of her subjects who con-tinue to practice such dangerous disorders: desired that His Excellency would

and it is desired that His Excellency would command his officers employed on this occa-sion to proceed with the Superintendent to the station of the boats.

The reply of the Governor to this Address is dated the 26th December. He considers that, as the Superintendent has commands from his Sovereign, he must needs also have powers; and therefore, it is inexplicable that he should find it difficult to send out the boats ne should find it difficult to send out the boats again. Yet it is clear he has a distinct understanding of his duty as a repressor of the evil and protector of the good; nor has he sought to excuse the difficulty he meets with, by pleading inability. It is not then befitting in me (says the Governor) to adhere obstinately to the letter of the Law and as to indext him.

sobey, he is authorized instantly to represent the case, that proceedings may be thereon taken. The Governor having under his sway the whole land of Yue, it may well be conceived that these boats would not trouble him an iota. As soon as the boats shall have sailed, the merchant ships may at once have their

The prefect and commandant having received this document, proceed to give com-On the 31st December this correspondence

is published by Captain Elliott, accompanied by an official Notice to British Subjects, in by an official Notice to British Subjects, in which he announces that public intercourse is renewed, and states the reasons of his conduct. Of the trade now suppressed, and which he heartily hopes has ceased forever, he declares his opinion, that in its general effects, it was his opinion, that in its general effects, it was intensely mischievous to every branch of the trade, that it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace, and that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with China to imminent jeopardy. He feels, therefore, he should have betrayed his duty, had he hesitated larger terms of the stated larger to the inniment Jeopardy. He feels, therefore, he should have betrayed his duty, had he hesitated longer to separate Her Majesty's Government from any direct or implied countenance of this dangerous irregularity. He had resolved to shrink from no responsibility in drawing it to a conclusion, and will as firmly use all lawful means to prevent its recurrence. The community of the commun settled at Canton generally concur munity settled at Canton generally concurstrougly with him in the deprecation of this peculiar mischief, of which fact he has informed the Home Government. He takes occasion to republish that part of the Act of Parliament, and the Orders in Council upon which his instructions are founded. His instructions he cannot publish. If any persons feel aggrieved by his measures, they have a legal remedy in a representation to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It appears that in consequence of these transactions, the general trade, which had been

transactions, the general trade, which had been suspended for three weeks, was resumed on the first day of the new year. The Opium boats had all left the river; and it may be considered a settled thing, that that branch of the trade is at an end. There are few of the Canton merchants disposed to murmur at this, as an evil in itself. But grave consequences are anticipated from it. To understand the justice of the anticipation, a few words of explanation are necessary. The system of the Opium trade are necessary. The system of the Opium trade in China is composed of two portions, analogous to the two great departments in any mercantile establishment—the counting house and the ware house. Canton is the counting house of the Opium trade. There the sales are effected. At Lintin, the drug is kept in store, in armed ships, instead of godowns; and the purchasers receive in Canton, from the merchants in return for their some context and in the context of the context o chants in return for their money, orders on the storekeepers in the ships for delivery of the Opium. The risk of the smuggling, from the time the article is delivered at the ships, falls nese smugglers to Chinese revenue officers ness snugglers to Uninese revenue omeers.
The increased activity of the Chinese officers required to be met by the greater daring and skill of European contrabandists: and this has been done for the last two or three years in the schooners and other small craft now ban-ished from the river. The present movement, then, merely brings back the trade to its state when the late activity of Chinese Government in suppressing the sale and use of Opium began. But it is to be remembered, that the activity

of the Chinese Government preceded the river smuggling, and was rather its cause than its effect. There is no reason, therefore, to imagine, that the cessation of this branch of the trade, will appease the deep and strongly ex-cited hostility to the traffic altogether. The Chinese have the strongest arguments, both financial and moral for their hostility. As far back as 1833 things had come to this pass, that China paid 11,618,167 dollars for our Opnuo, whilst she received only 9,133,749 dollars for her Tea—an astounding fact to which she cannot be indifferent. And, to the credit of the Chinese Government, they exhibit still g eater regard to the moral considerations by which it is right they should be actuated, than to this point of finance. We find there are at Canton, English public writers who can speak of the present measures of Captain Elliott, as betraying the property and disgracing the character of British subjects to this lying, corrupt, and unjust Government." Yet this ve "lying, corrupt, and unjust Government," the only one concerned in the business that exhibits either honorable principle or conduct. The Christian people of Europe, and of Eng-land particularly, stand reproved before all the world, by a Heathen state, which it has been ners choose. This source of supply is regard-the fashion to scorn as all that was base and led as inexhaustible; but should it seems for the fashion to scorn as all that was base and contemptible. They are the people who give the Opium trade and revenue its true characthe Opium trade and revenue its true character; and they alone have the manly consistenty of refusing to make a gain from so polluted a source. A stroke of the Emperor's pencilprone we believe he uses no pen—could have for we believe he uses no pen—could have about 10,000 in Alleganytown, just across the Re the way, why this uncould suffix of corrupters of

lawless act, and its perpearable were offered to the officers of their own or any other Government, in their own or any other Government, in their own or any other foreign country.

After the publication of this notice, on the 231 December, Captain Elliott sent an Address to the Governor of Canton; in which, after noto the Governor of Canton; in which after noto the Governor of Canton; Britannic Majesty, and his assistance was com-pelled by the suspension of the general trade. If he had authority and power to suppress the malpractices of Her Majesty's subjects within the Bocca Tigris, why should he not have the same beyond that point. The Chinese may soon be able to make both him and his Government understand that he must have it: and then he will have it, and exercise it too, are they foreboding at Canton, and God granter than the true prophets. We too sh then he will have it and exercise it too. So they may be true prophets. We too shall share the credit of their vaticinations; for it is some time since we foretold, that Ten would assuredly swamp Opium.

To those who are anxious about the loss to be entailed on our Indian revenues by this change, it may be some consolation to think, that the fall of the Opium trade is likely to be preceded by a gradual decline: and in its progress the consequent difficulties of our Government may be provided for, either by reneht may be provided for, either by re-nehment or from new sources of income, thaps it is too much to exact of the faith of Christian Government, that they should be-Leve there is a God existing, to whom good and evil is not indifferent—who has power sufficient in the world to see that loss sustained in doing what is good in his sight shall be compensated, as well as that profit made by disobedience to Him shall be useless.

Intelligence has been received from China to Intelligence has been received from China to the letter of the law, and so to isolate him from the object for which he has come. The request is, therefore, granted; and the prefect and commandant shall be directed in the adoption of modified measures, suited to the accuracy of the detection of the attempt to saviged option. The Superintendent must faithfully order away the boats; and should any dare to

British Superintendent on this issued a Procla-| children. At the cabin door a lady and gentle-British Superintendent on this issued a training china, he ordered all small rigged craft, carrying British colors, and now employed in smuggling Opium on shore, to quit the river within
three days. Thus the British Consul in China
has identified himself with the Chinese authortities, to put down the Opium trade. The
Governor of Canton has, in consequence, permitted the legitimate trade to be again carried
on. The conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the content of Canton has a bright and carried
on the conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the conduct of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of Canton has a bright and carried on the carried of the

on. The conduct of Capt. Elliott has neces-sarily created the greatest excitement among the European merchants at Canton, who are interested in the sale of this drug; and we fancy the excitement it will create in Leadenhall street, will be no less extraordinary. It lays the axe at the root of a revenue of between one and two millions a year, at a moment when the call for money is likely to be of no ordina-

nal winds its way gracefully for many miles. On your left is the river, spreading out its placid and chrystal waters, as if loth to proceed and mingle, as they must, with the turbid cur-rent of the Monongahela. Beyond the river, on a fine verdant slope, are several country seats, with ample grounds tastefully laid out, and I can hardly think of a greater luxury than must be, to escape from the toil and smoke

of the city at evening, and enjoy the clear air and quiet seclusion which they afford.

It was dusk before we came in sight of Pittsburgh, and as Sam Patch used to say—No mistake. There were the volumes of smoke issuing from a hundred furnaces; and there were the volcanic fires, glowing, as well they would through the day his primary attention. would, through the dun, bituminous atmos phere. I do not mention this by way of objection or disparagement at all; for I expected to find Pittsburgh the great foundry of the Cyclops; and I should have been sorry to have found its fires gone out. One thing, however, I confess, did not strike me so favorably. It seems to be a very smoking, as well as a very smoky town.

smoky town. The young men carry altogether too many long nines, for safety to themtime the article is delivered at the ships, falls on the native merchant. The competition of the trade, however, could not bear the check, interposed by the simple opposition of Chipuffing it from one of the vilest of all narcotic weeds, into their own and other people's faces. It might be supposed, a priori, that an atmosphere, loaded as that of Pittsburgh is, with impalpable coal dust, must be very unhealthy, but in this respect it will not suffer in compar-ison with any western city. The streets swarm with children; the people look quite healthy, and although the general complexion of the population is somewhat affected by the medium in which they live and move, and have their being, I saw many fair faces in Pittsburgh.
But why do they not burn the smoke? they do
it in the great manufacturing towns of England, and I am sure that the process, whatever
it may be, night be introduced into this country.

There are not many handsome buildings in
Pittsburgh, and there can be very little inducement to a tremut any thing like light and beau-

ment to attempt any thing like light and beau-tiful models of architecture, which must be very much defaced in a single manth. House that were erected half a dozen years ago, look as if they had stood a century. The hotels are very large and commodious, and the new court house, which is now going up, will be a very noble building. Pittsburgh is very com-pactly built, upon the tongue of land at the junction of the Alleghamy and Monongahela rivers; and owing to the extreme unevenness of the ground, cannot be extended far back, without great expense and inconvenience. On the south, it is bounded by a high and steep bluff; and the bank or hill west of the Monongahola, rises abruptly to the height of about three hundred feet. There is a rich stratum of coal in all the hills about the city, which is procured by penetrating horizontally into their sides, and following the vein as far as the mithey find in boring, for various purposes, that there are two other veins, at no very inconve-nient depths for mining, which are richer and enforce it as a practical, religious duty. And river. By the way, why this uncouth suffix of town, to so noble a name? Why not call it simple Allegany, after the name of the river? In this quarter, what will soon be altogether the most desirable part of the city, is extending rapidly towards a bend on the Obio, two or three miles further down. There is now a few there are no some convenience, or they trade at random, or they purchase their sugar where perhaps they can save half a cent in a pound? of the most commanding summits in the neighborhood; but in the true spirit of American enterprise, and taste, (shall I call it?) the plot is already laid out into streets and squares, and will soon be covered with bricks and mortar. If we did not own half the world, there would be some hope that in building new cities, we should have some regard to the health and comfort of posterity

Pittsburgh is a place of great business, com-mercial as well as manufacturing. I heard a very intelligent gentleman, who has long resided here, estimate it at \$30,000,000 per annum. Iron is the heaviest of the manufactures and next to that glass. Yours, &c.

PICTURE OF A SEA VOYAGE.

The following is the first of a series of letters from a lady who is the principal of one of the best conducted female seminaries in N. York state who recently shall left on a visit to Great Britain. Her pupils requested her on leaving, to furnish an account of her voyage and travels. In compliance with this request, the following series of letters was transmitted to the Christian

NO. 1. PACKET SHIP JAMES, AT SEA, May 1st, 1839. Loud and long was the hurrah that rose from the deck of the Steamboat, as she cast off her fastenings from our packet at the narrows. It was intended to cheer the hearts that had part-ed with loved ones. How others felt, I cannot tell, but to me it seemed like the death knell, or the sound of the earth on a coffin, when or the sound of the earth on a collin, when "ashes to ashes," "dust to dust," is heard over the grave in which we have just laid one of earth's dearest treasures. I had taken leave of my family at Whitehall, for I thought it best to pass through the conflict at once and have it over: but when the steamboat's bell rang for those to leave the packet, who were to return

York Bay look more beautiful than on that first of May. The Europe for Liverpool, dashed out before us in fine style. The Steam ship out before us in fine style. The Steam ship from the navy yard swept by us, and "a pleas-ant passage to you, Capt. Sebor: give my re-gards to my friends in London," came to us through the speaking trumpet of her gallant commander from the top of the wheel house. Soon our topsails were shivering in the wind and our noble ship was cast to sea. We watch ed the Steamboat and the shore till neither ry urgency.

A letter from Singapore, containing intelligence from China to the 5th January, appears this day in the papers, stating the consumption of Opium in China this year is likely to fall short by one half of that of the past year; and when this circumstance is taken into consideration, with the Opium which has been manufactured at this Presidency and in Malwa, it is a look at each other. There were forty-four cabin passengers, forty-fine in the steerage, and twenty-nine of the crew, so we had quite

tion, with the Opium which has been manufactured at this Presidency and in Malwa, it is calculated that there will be an over supply in China, at the close of the year, of no less than 32,000 chests.

I saw several of the ladies and gentlemen had resolved not to be sea sick; these were the fresh hands who had never tasted salt water. I could not help smiling at the thought of the countenances they would exhibit in a few hours. Others, old sailors among us, soon went down into our respective state rooms, to pull off the shore garments, and wrap ourselves in the comfortable, loose morning gown. The night passed most slowly and sadly. Morning came, and such objects as covered the sofias in the cabins, and the floors of the round house and quarter deck, no one eyer saw who house and quarter deck, no one eyer saw who house and quarter deck, no one ever saw who been to sea in a packet. lady, pale as death, cap h face, hair hanging over her shoulders, and by her stood a stouter friend, endeavoring to af-ford the sufferer every necessary aid, but who was herself compelled by dire necessity, to run away, ready to break her neck, just at the very moment she was most needed. All in on the deck was coiled the New Engla water. On a settee in the round house lay an elderly gentleman, an invalid, who was suffering exceedingly; and on the floor, by his head, sat a lady, ill as she could be, yet with her eyes up every moment to his assistance. Her de on the deck stood a stordy Dutchman, holding on by the ropes of the ship with as tight a grasp as if he had been appointed to keep the mast in its place. There stood a Frenchman, with his hands in his pockets, every now and then shaking from head to foot, as if a violent ague had seized him. Here lay an Italian, wrapped in his gloak, with the long hair of his head meeting the long hair under the chin, and his large foor syraphyse syraphyse to their his large, fine eyes now extended to their ntmost dimensions, and then closing heavily as if never to be opened again. Such compli-ments were never heard except on similar occasions. As the sailors passed in sight of the would looking objects that strewed the deck, Jack would thrust his tongue into his cheek, twirl his quid on the other side of his mouth. and squint to his messmate to admire the

Steward, stewardess and cabin boys were flying in every direction with lemonade, soda water, &c. Every one who goes to sea should take two or three boxes of soda powders, the same of Seidlitz, and a box of lemons. These same of Scidlitz, and a box of lemons. These things are provided by the ship, but when there are a great number of passengers, and a large proportion of them on the sick list, there is great danger, in a long passage in the summer, that there may be short allowance. No one should go to sea, even in the month of August, to the West Indies, without a thick clook, not a heavy but a warm one. All should take a large stock of good humor, and a good lot of a large stock of good humor, and a good lot of patience, and all will be well.

WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR GROCERIES ? Where do I get my groceries! Why-where is most convenient. I have learned that if I t is most convenient. do not consult my own convenience, nobody will. The nearest grocer is the one I pat-

Well, Mr. B. where do you get yours? Just where it happens, -sometimes at one lace, and sometimes at another. I have no notion of having my liberties abridged. Dictate where a man shall trade! You will preitly be dictating when, and how long a man

shall breathe.

Is the same your practice, Mr. C? No. 1

Is the same your practice, Mr. C? No. 1 Is the same your practice, Mr. U. No., follow neither A. nor B. I get my groceries where I can trade the cheapest. From a child I have been convinced that a penny saved, is worth two pence earned. In this way I have accumulated a handsome property. I inculcate the doctrine of saving on my children, and increase it as a varietied religious duty. And enforce it as a practical, religious duty. And why should I not buy my sugar and tea where I can get them the cheapest? Now the practice of A. B. and C. is the

Do they do right? t is well known, or ought to be known by well furnished with the necessaries and luxuries of life, and which from principle abstain from selling or keeping any thing that can in-toxicate. And such establishments are professedly approved by the friends of temperance; but do they patronize them as they should? Or to repeat? Is it right for them to purchase of those who sell intoxicating drinks? And especially when by a little attention to this matter, they may patronize groceries which are conducted on strict temperance principles. August 1, 1839.

[Our Correspondent has requested us to give the names of such Grocers as do not violate the License Law; but we are happy in the belief that the list would be too long for the space we can give the subject. We think it will be no difficult matter for those whe are ignorant of the fact, to satisfy themselves on this point.]

Anecdote of Haydn.—In 1805, as the celebrated composer, Haydn, was regarding with no very agreeable feelings the triumphal march of the French troops, as they took possession of the capital of his believed country, he was not a little alarmed when he observed an officer and his guard stop at the door of his own house, and demand an interview. The immortal composer of the Creation advanced to meet them, and with a trembing voice demanded for what purpose they sought him, adding with great hamility, "I am merely poor Haydn, the composer; what crime can I have committed against the French government?" "None," replied the officer smiling; "on the contrary, I have received the orders of the Emperor Napoleon to place a sentinel at your door. Anecdote of Haydn .- In 1805, as the celebrated Emperor Napoleon to place a sentinel at your door, in order to protect and honor an individual of such rare genius." The goard was continued while the French occupied Vinna; and whenever the troops passed his door, the band played some of his most celebrated compositions. celebrated compositions.

Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legis-

A CARD.—The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges a co-ribution of Forty Dollars from the members of his Societies.

ATKINSON ACADEMY.

THE Automn Term in the Atkinson Academy, N. H., will commence on the first Wednesday of August next, and continue 15 weeks, under the care of Mr. Joseph Packanan, whose past nice and faithful instruction in the Institution has been highly acceptable to all concerned. Tuition for the term, \$5. Atkinson, July 26, 1839.

Carlyle's Miscellanes. 4 vols. 12mo.
Buckminster's Works. 8vo. and 12mo.
Channing's Works. 8vo. and 12mo.
Channing's Works. 8vo. and 12mo.
Parley's Complete Works, 7 vols.
Natural History, 8vo. Histories.
Stewart's Complete Works, 7 vols. 8vo.
Life of Cardinal Cheveros. 12mo.
Life of Cardinal Cheveros. 12mo.
Mirani, by Moss Park. 12mo.
Mirani, by Moss Park. 12mo.
Nove's Translation of the Prophets, 3 vols. 12mo.
of Job. 1 vol.
The Sunday School Gunde, by Rev. Mr. Mozzy.
The Young Man's Friend, by Do. 16. THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution are desirous to engage a competent man as Preceptor, who can enter upon his duties at the beginning of the Fall term, or, the first week in September. A capacious boarding house, a library, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, are connected with the Academy. A man with a family who can take the charge of the boarding house, and who intends to make teaching his permanent business, will have the preference of the Trustees in their selection of a Principal. From the funds of the Academy, and from its history the last few years, it may be confidently asserted, that a well qualified teacher, will realize an annual income of from ten to twelve hundred soldiers. Any person who may wish to engage himself as Preceptor of this Academy, is requested to send in his name, with testimonials of his qualifications, either to the subscriber, to George F. Farley, Esq. or to Rev. Dudley Phelps, of Groton.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Groton, July 19, 1839.

English Boarding School in Chester, N.H. English Boarding School in Chester, N.H.

[A. M. E. Fall Term will commence August 2th. Trans.—

Toltion \$4,00 per 12 weeks. Board, including wood, lights, washing, and small repairs on clothes, \$1,75 per week. This is strictly a family School, under the care and instruction of N. F. Exgason. Those are particularly invited to patronize It, who wish their children steadily carried forward in their education for some length of time. The instructor experiences inconvenience from the withdrawal of many, during the colder part of the year, thus rendering his labors very variable, and less effectual. Refer to Rev. J. Clement, Chester—Mr. Een). Perkins, Den. Daniel Noyes, Dr. R. Anderson, Den. Eliphadet Kimball, Boston. 4w.—* July 19.

Teachers' Seminary, Plymouth, N. H. "HE Fall Term of this Institution, in which the education of Teachers, male and female, is a primary object—will commence August 21st, and continue eleven weeks.

The Semmary is furnished with an able and experienced Board of Instructors,—a Principal, who instructs in the Natural Sciences—a Teacher of Mathematic—a Classical Teacher—a Principal of the female department, with necessary Assistants—also, instructors in vocal and instrumental Music, and Pennanchin.

d Penmanship.

While the Trustees deeply regret the removal of Miss El-

The project is one of great extent, and vast and, if properly carried out, must become of in ne to the young. Whether the naticipations of ex, with regard to it, will be verified, time no but from the Liteliectual and moral, theoretical form the state of the property of the latest While the Trustees deeply regret the removal of Miss EL-sox to another field of labor, they are happy in the belief ther successor, Miss A. HALL, late Principal of the Ux-dge Female Sentionry, will fully sustain the high reputa-ior the Female Department of this Institution. She will be assisted by Miss ANDERSON, of Hartford, Ct. ose qualifications and experience in tenching, commend to public confidence UZ Lectures may be expected, nearly every day of the ton, from the Principal, Rev. S. R. HALL, upon the Histo-of Eduration, the Art of Teaching, and upon other scien-c and important subjects.

file and important subjects.
Teition, per term, §1. Music and Penmanship extra.
Floard, including all charges, from §1,50 to \$2,00 per week.
The Winter Term will commence November 20th.
By order of the Trustees,
GEO. PUNCHARD, Sec'y.
Plymouth, July 19, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

ROF. SILLIMAN'S Edition of Bakewell's Geology. Dwight's Theology, new edition. Foster's Hook-Keeping, new edition. Griffin's Sermons and Memoirs—2 vols. 8vo.

nder—2 vols 8vo.
Memoirs of Mrs. Smith.
Lauman's History of Michigan.
Abhott's New Books, &c. For sale by PERKINS AND
MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Aug. 2.

EMERSON'S READERS.

THE Grammar of the English Language. By Olive Pierce, of Rome, N. Y.—12mo, pp. 3e4. The School Friend: or Lessons in Proce and Verse; for use of Schools. By the author of American Popular Less Just published, received for sale by PERKINS & Mark 114 Washington street. "MHIS valuable and popular series of Rending Books, by B D. Emerson, late Principal of the Adams Gramma School, consisting of a selection for excrises in Reading, from standard British and American authors, in prose and verse are now published and offered for sale to the Trade, b GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street Buston, vize. The First Class Reader, intended for the higher classes of

namon Schools.
The Second Class Reader, for the use of the midd's classes.
The Third Class Reader, for the use of the younger classes.
The Fourth Class Reader, for the use of the youngest classes.

These works are now so generally known and so extensive ly used in this community, that it seems unnecessary to pre-sent any of the numerous testimonials in their favor which have been received from various sources by the publishers. 2.

The Bride of Fort Edward; FOUNDED on an incident of the Revolution. Just received at No. 47 Washington street, by CROCKER & BREWSTER.

Newton's Pleasures of Personal Religion; LI.USTRATED in Forty-one Familiar Letters, originally published under the signature of Omicron and Vigit, by the Rev. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary, Wondworth, Published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street. The Connecticat Observer in a notice of the bove work remarks: —
We know of no equivocal expression, truer in two oppoite senses, than the saying, it is folly to recommend the wri-

TO TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

The Publishers have just received the fonce.

The Publishers have just received the fonce.

Portland, Me. July 18, 1839.

I have examined Sanders' Spelling Book with much pleasure and satisfaction; and an decidedly from the training of the pleasure and satisfaction; and an decidedly fourth through the is much better adapted to the wants.

P. M. N. Sanders' S. School, Partland.

Brook of the kind extant.

Teacher S. School, Partland.

Brook Baland, or Connectract, the following is the books.

Comprehensive Commentary—Encyclopedia of Reli.

Rootledge.

The Polygiot Rible, octave—Bush's Scripture Illustration of the United States, and mulity of matter, and the general arrangement of the whole, appears to me very judicious, and well calculated to meet the beamons of the public.

Teacher S. School, 147 Washington street.

Published by GOLLD, NEWNAN & SANTON, New-

HEALTH TRACTS .-- No. 5.

HEALTH TRACTS,...No. 5.

***SIBOURTS ON BATHING. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Anthony there of the Young Husband, Young Wite, Young Husband, Young Wite, Young Husband, Young Wite, Young House Live in, Young Man's Goide, Ac.

Our facilities for bushing; General neglect of the subject; Bathing among the succentra; Hot baths at Borne; Cold bathing—defence of it; Its use in reference to cleanlinease; Philosophy of perspiration; Parifying the Island; Husigerating by cold bathing; What a reaction is; When to begin to bathe; How to commence; Temperature; How long to bathe; Proper hour of the day; Various forms of bathing; Medicated baths; The tepid bath; Remarks on wimming; Tide of the human circulation; Preparing the shower bath; Beemarks on the sponge bath; Hardening by the cold bath; Samming up the whole; Cold bath in ill health.

Kreping Cool,—What we mean by keeping cool; How to keep cool; Avoiding extremes. Price 8 cents—discount by the quantity...—This day Published by 6EORGE W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill, Boston, and 126 Fulton street, New. York.

July 26.

Valuable Standard Theological Works,&c.

Valuable Standard Theological Works, &c.

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Wash
ington street, Boston,
Scott's Family Bible, 6 vols, royal octavo—Robinson's Calmet—Do do, shridged—Butterwerth's Comordiance—Richard Baxter's Life, Times and Writings—Ministers' Companion—Library of Religious Knowledge, 5 var—Vols, 1, 2 and 3
Tyerman and Bennett's Journal—Vol. 4 Bater's Harmony of
the Divine Attributes—Vols, 5 and 6 Wilson on the Evidences of Christianity—Bunyan's Pitgrim's Progress—Book of
Priesthond—Burder's Mental Discipline—Cogswell's Manual
of Theology and Devotion—Do. Theological Class Book—
Medhura's China—Daily Duties, by Mr. Adams—Funaticism
Geifflu's Park street Lectures—Heary's Communicants Companion—Jenkyn on Atomement—James's Family Monitor—
Do Christian Charity—Memoirs of Urgubart, Mr. Ellis, Huntingten, Thes. Scott, Capt. J. Wishon, Mary Jane Graham,
and Joseph Emerson—McClure's Lectures on Universalism—
Ornament or, the Christian Rule of Dress—Spiritual Despotism—Lowth's Hebrew Poetry—Stuart's Course of Hebrew Study—Payon's Secret Thoughts—Thompson's Sermons and Sacramental Ethorations—The Three Last Things
Wilson on the Sabbath—Winslow's Young Man's Aid—Relling Ridge—Hoarybead—McDonner, a Sequel to do—Caleb in
the Country—Do, in Town—School Boy, &c. &c. Avg. 2.

Marshall on the Constitution. HE Writings of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States, on the Federal Constitution, I vol. royal Just published by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 hington stee. Just published by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 102 agrows street, agrows street. Days of the Saviours or, History of the Lord's Passium the German of Oishausen.

"More Christi vita Mundi" Aug. 2, No. 33 V

Religi

BRITISH AND FOREI During the late ann 1839, of the British and 1800 interesting facts we have transcribed from 1. The President, Lo an application had been for sisteen thousand cop ble, for Hudoos who

"One hundred thouss Testament have been eight years among the a "Your Report states feulties with which yo gostend in those cours are almost hermetrically must not expect that the minish; you have to expoposition far greater the Reformation.—They say where, that the Bible is eveny; and they see

Bourdeaux, mentioned t
"The present goverpermitted De Sacy's te
Testament to be put intiing generation, and in a
schools in France the N

of salvation, by the passive of God, was come and then she felt it to b that gospel to the me She had a brother wh were Deism. The sist him the New Testame broke his leg; perform an amputati

ou cannot save your body leve in the Lord Jesu leart to him, and he will eration was performed, and the whole night a he Lord for the influen the Lord for the influence that he might be able to Saviour and his God, his sister visited him, he to her, and said, "Ma pour moi: jai perdu ma mon Saerveur,—Sister, have lost my limb, but I

ted for the purpose, and personal attention given in and applying the Trues. It may be returned in all should it not prove greatly superior to any other, bey by easy to meer, and effectually SECLER the active very many cases, it will some effect a CLEE—in all Co lord immediate retief.

Cure currented in all cases of Laps and Children B. MEAD, No. 6, Whiter street, listin,

D. MEAD, No. 6, Whiter
Sole Agent for Bio
N. B.—The Trus, with directions
tent at any distance. It will be never
which adde the reputure is, and the numbing around the hips.

urs. July 27, 1839.

Numerons other certificates similar to the above seen at the Agent's Rooms, and private reference many gentlemen in Roston, who have been certain feetly released, by THOMPSON'S PATENT TRUS Recommendation from Dr. Hayward, Principal 8

Recommendation from Dr. Hayward, the Mass. General Hos The Truss invented by Isaac Thou structed that the pressure can be increa

structed that the pressure can be increased of will of the weater, is, on that account, in the Subscriber, superior to most of the instrument.

Address, BRATTLEGRO' TYPOGRAPHICAL CO., BRATTLE BORO', VERMONT. The abuve publications are for sale by D. H. William No. 6 Water street, Boston. Cowfin, July 12.

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BIBLE DEPOSITORY IN BUSING.

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which are superior to any published in this country,
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superb binding, or the New Testament tamond with
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18AAC B. SKINNER, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 153 Washington Street, (Over Jones, Lows & Balls.) BOSTON. y

HARNESSES, SADDLERY & TRUNKS. ** KELLOGG, No. 13 Court street, 1 sale, Harnesses, of the Best quality: Saddlery and Trinks, Wanted—Two ingenious Harness tomed to first rate City Work.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 58, CONGRESS STREET-EOSTON.

BYLLANA JEWETT,

F. P. ROBBINS.

May 5.

2.7 The subscriber having reliaquished business, recommends his friends and former patrons to Messrs JEVETT & ROHHINS, his successors, who will continue the Indeed Manufacturing Business at his old stand, 5s Congress J. May 3. If. CURTIS SEARLS.

Chandalier and Lamps for Sale. A FIRST rate Chandalier, and all the Lampa belonged the First flaptist Society in Boston. Apply to SHIPLEY, opposite First flaptist Meeting Home, United States of the Sta From

2. The following extra

"One hundred thous

where, that the Bible is enemy; and they see under which they are to those who live now is led about fifty years ago of tyranny, to a word infidelity and immerality, now sighing for the winds of their ignorance they look up to the go of bringing on better day their children. They desarche, but they want anarchy, but they want of evangelical truth, to Blessed are the feet of th 3. Rev. F. Martin,

schools in France the N
Sacy's translation is
number of Roman Price
circulation of De Sacy's
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to distribute the Bible th
isb. The Popish Archwas visited by one of the
said, "I permit you to
"A young Lady havi
tament and heard the pr
of salyation. by the no

receive the truths contain man one day when wa Paris fell down, and a gan to be seriously trou He feared to die. He do. He asked for his sis shall I do?" His sister ROMISH CONVERTS.

hurches entirely compose 4. Mr. Grimshawe na 'I would institute a

what France was ten y present time. I never change. In Chalons the churches, I said to the been the origin of you stand it is recent in it replied, "The circulation the New Testament. also by the distribution This has given rise to Papists; and they have church which we are built it so large, because God's blessing on the pe tament, is so signal, that an additional church,

pers." That will be the At Lyons, after public forward and delivered Cordes the minister. ttend your place

bath day. I come sever neighbors come. I am that if you will send : there are two or three h moment prepared to rec

the Bible is circulated, 6 ny unto it.

ITALY.—If any place the Bible, it is that c against its admission, at ltaly, a kind of universa. A Roman Priest one versation with me, and objection to us?" I rotte Bible. You Prote casting that imputation ed, "I can find the Bi priest replied, "We hat "Have you one in y have." "Will you hav duce it?" He produce Bible, but what was my found it to be a Roma Book. I said, "Do you "Yes, here is a refere

Yes, here is a refe thing." I said, "Extr l said, Extr hever he considered to be I could get from him wa "C'est la meme chose! Rome.—When I was ago, two Augustine Frie Bibles from this Society

ightened, and the chara was changed. Those F produced a powerful c were lodged in the Cast imprisoned for reading ing according to its divi minister distributing the ly, was visited by the p to leave the country in received his Bibles an prisoned in consequent their possession. Anot sisted to circulate Relig